The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Equalization of Soldiers' Bounties--Interesting Statement by General Fry.

More than Three Hundred Millions Already Expended as Bounty Money.

Five Hundred Millions More Required by the Proposed Equalization.

Curious Statistics Respecting Losses by Paymasters.

The Delegation from British America--Object of Their Mission to Washington.

Bill to Appoint a Military Board of Examiners.

Another Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Modification of the Test Oath in Favor of Attorneys.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15,

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Gen. SCHENCK, Chairman of the House Military Committee, recently addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, asking for information concerning the amount that would probably be required to equalize the bounties of all volunteers during the rebellion. The Secretary replied by inclosing reports from the Provost-Marshal-General and the Paymaster-General, which reveal some very startling statistics. Gen. FRY, after careful investigation, reports that 1,722,690 enlisted men have received bounties, as follows:

1,156,868 at $100 each	$115,686,800
10,606 at $200 each	2,121,200
396,709 at $300 each	119,012,700
158,509 at $400 each	63,402,800
1,722,590	$300,223,500

The number of enlisted men who have received no bounties is 738,372. To pay each soldier or his representative enough to bring his bounty up to $400, the largest bounty paid by the general government, will require $684,197,300. And to pay each soldier such highest bounty in proportion to the time of his service, will require $551,392,900. After reverting to these alarming figures, Gen. FRY adds: "I will take the liberty of reminding the Secretaay of War that the foregoing inquiries and answers relate only to the expenditure that would result from an attempt to equalize the bounties of the general government, and if this object were attained, even at the enormous cost shown above, it would be but a partial advance toward equalizing all the bounties government, State and local, which have been paid to men for enlisting during the rebellion. The subject of requiring the general government to assume all the bounties paid is already discussed, and if affirmatively decided, the present attempt to equalize government bounties, if carried out, would establish a precedent for a further equalization at the expense of the government of all bounties, and this would cost probably thousands of millions, instead of hundreds of millions. I feel justified in saying that in either attempt to equalize, but a small fraction of the money will ever reach the soldiers for whom it is intended."

Paymaster-General BRICE, in his report to the Secretary of War, also transmitted, furnishes tables corroborating the figures of Gen. FRY, and makes the following forcible argument against the project:

"The sums estimated as necessary to accomplish the end proposed, if even reduced by one-half, give an amount of money sufficiently enormous and startling in its proportions to awaken the gravest consideration as to the expediency of the measure, if, indeed, it can be regarded at all practicable at the present crisis without entailing financial ruin. It cannot be urged in such view of the consequences that the measure is expedient. For can it any more be claimed that justice to the soldier demands it. All enlisted during the war have received the bounty allowance for which they contracted at the beginning when volunteers pressed upon the service even beyond the demands of the government. The bounty allowance of one hundred dollars for two years' faithful service was quite adequate to the condition of things at that time. Recruits at that day were untried, had seen no previous service. Subsequently, in a special emergency, rapid recruitments became necessary, and the great value of tried soldiers of experience, and whose physcal sufficiency had been tested, so commended itself to the government that the inducement was wisely offered of three hundred dollars additional to the veteran soldier who should reënlist, and two hundred dollars to the recruit who should enlist in a veteran organization. It would seem poor justice to these veterans who responded to the call of the country in the time of her greatest emergency, to bring up all classes of soldiers to their level of bounty allowances, ignoring all distinction between those who served a limited period and returned to their homes, and those who by reënlistment dedicated to the country their continued services at great personal sacrifice till the fighting should be ended. It is certain that to a greater extent than is now apprehended, such legislation will inure to the benefit of speculating adventurers all over the land who have been buying soldiers' discharges with a view to such anticipated legislation, and who are now, doubtless, covertly pressing its consummation. The large bounty allowances thus far given, spite of the careful vigilance and scrutiny of the officers of this department, have led to frauds incalculable. It cannot be doubted that such extension of these allowances as is proposed will give new impetus and opportunity to evil-doers in that line beyond any thing known to the past. This subject presents another consideration of no trifling importance as the result of legislation to equalize the bounties. The adjustment and payment of two millions of individuals' bounty claims, if done by this bureau, with its present force, and with its own organization with clerks, would require for its performance indefinite years. It is no exaggeration to say that the payment of an entire organized regiment in the prescribed manner involves less time and labor than the preparation and payment of the average of one such individual claim which demands, as they all do, a groping investigation through a long series of back files. In these cases and in these times it will not do to rely upon the mere certificate of discharge in the claimant's possession and the facts therein stated. Such papers are now so expertly forged outright or by material alterations on their face as constantly to deceive shrewd judges. They must be corroborated by the record rolls on file. Furthermore, clear proof of identity in every case must be had to protect against fraud. These bare statements will serve to give an idea of the magnitude of the questions attending this subject.

Gen. PRICE, in conclusion, suggests that if further remuneration is persistently demanded, land bounties be given.

LOSS BY PAYMASTERS.

The interesting statement is made (derived from an official source) that during the Mexican war the loss by Paymasters in the army was $7,000, while during the war with Great Britain, when as much more was expended as in the Mexican war, the loss through Paymasters was $2,000,000, and during the war of the rebelion, though the disbursements amounted to $1,028,000,000, the loss will be about $300,000, or less than half a million.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

In the House to-day, after the morning hour, the District Suffrage Bill came up again and Mr. KASSON made a most brilliant and effective speech in favor of suffrage based upon intelligence, and also in reply to the very broad ground assumed by Mr. KELLY the other day, that the constitution gave Congress the power to prescribe the qualifications of electors in the States, which was a complete annihilation of Mr. KELLY. Mr. KASSON eloquently expressed himself in favor of a wide construction of the constitution in time of war, but careful construction in time of peace, in order to preserve the municipal liberty of the States.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

The *Press* to-day received a certified copy of the proceedings of a meeting held in Missouri recently, in the Sixth Congressional District, for the purpose of discussing the action and votes of Hon. R. T. VANHORNE, representative of that district. The resolutions are strongly denunciatory of Mr. VANHORNE for voting and acting with the radicals; they also assert that Mr. VANHORNE misrepresents the sentiments of three-fourths of his constituents.

THE DISPUTED PENNSYLVANIA SEATS.

The Committee of Elections will submit two reports to-morrow in reference to the vacant seat for the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District. The majority report gives the seat pending the investigation of the case, and as the papers appear *prima facie*, to Mr. COFFROTH, the Democratic contestant. A minority report in favor of Mr. KOONTZ will also be submitted to the House. This action decides nothing as to the real merits of the case.

THE SLANDERS AGAINST MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. KASSON's explanation in the House to-day with reference to the scandalous stories set afloat by the enemies of the late President and his wife, although not authorized by the Committee on Appropriations, states the real facts of the case. It is understood that the committee made no formal investigation of the matter, but they did examine it by calling before them as witnesses all the persons connected officially or otherwise with the White House, who would naturally be supposed to know anything about it. Mr. STEVENS and Mr. SPALDING, members of that committee, were correct in saying that Mr. KASSON did not express the opinion of that committee so far as any formal action was taken. But the committee did, nevertheless, refuse to make any further inquiry, because the testimony which they had elicited satisfied nearly every member of the committee that the rumors which have been for some time current on the subject, are entirely unfounded. Mr. KASSON, although he may have departed from usage in disclosing the proceedings of the committee, nevertheless did the cause of justice and public decency an essential service in silencing the scandals and slanders which have been so largely indulged in.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATION.

The members of the delegation from British North American Provinces arrived this morning. They are: Hon. Mr. GALT, Finance Minister, and Hon. Mr. HOWLAND, Postmaster-General from Canada; Hon. Mr. SMITH, Attorney-General of New-Brunswick, and Hon. Mr. HENRY, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. Mr. HARVEY, of Canada, is their Secretary. Hon. JOS. HOWE, of Halifax, will arrive to-morrow. These gentlemen are prepared to discuss the commercial part of the relations between the Provinces and the United States with the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose annual report it was stated that concurrent legislation was the preferable way of settling it. They have already had interviews with the British Ambassador, and with Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH. Probably they will be introduced or referred by him to the Congressional Committee on Commerce, where the report of the United States Revenue Commission, now sitting in the New-York Custom-house, is ready.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, learning that the cattle plague might possibly be introduced by the importation of hides of cattle that have died from its effects, to-day issued the following circular to Collectors:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1866.

SIR: I have been informed that the ship *Sandusky*, recently arrived at Fayal, from Bristol for New-York, is laden in part with hides said to have been taken from cattle that have died from the disease now prevalent in England, and known as the "cattle plague."

Customs officers cannot exercise too much vigilance in guarding against the introduction of this terrible disease, and will permit no foreign hides to be landed without first reporting in each case and receiving instructions from the department allowing the entry.

Very respectfully, HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

A REMONSTRANCE.

A remonstrance has been addressed to Congress by the American Home Labor League against the petition signed by the officers of the Free Trade League. The remonstrants say they represent to a large extent the interests of agriculture, mining, manufactures and commerce, and they most respectfully dissent from the views of political economy, and of the true business relations which exist among mankind, that are expressed by the Free Trade League.

SNOW-STORM.

A snow-storm commenced here about 2 o'clock this afternoon. There is good sleighing now, (10 o'clock,) and snow and hail are still falling.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Mr. WILKES ANGEL, of New-York, was admitted as an attorney and counsellor.

The same court to-day decided a number of important cases, including that of the brig *Isabella Thompson*, appellant, against the United States, an appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of New-York. The Supreme Court held that the District Court has exclusive jurisdiction in cases of prizes. Authorities were quoted to show that a seizure may be made when there is probable cause. The *Isabella Thompson* was captured in 1863 by a United States steamer on suspicion of being engaged in the blockade trade. The *Argyle* had taken at Wilmington a cargo worth nearly $42,000, and transferred it to the *Isabella Thompson* at Nassau. There was reasonable ground that both were engaged in that business. The general guilt continued, notwithstanding, the stoppage of the vessel at an intermediate port. The case of probable cause was made out, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, which to-day affirmed the decree of the court below.

PERSONAL.

Mr. HARLAN will not resign his position as Secretary of the Interior until about the 1st of February, 1867. Such is the announcement of his confidential friends.

ANOTHER INDIAN DELEGATION.

Another delegation of Indians from the West arrived here to-day to have a talk with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. We have now five separate delegations of Indians in the city, and intelligence has been received of the coming of representatives from about a dozen additional tribes. The principal object of these visits on the part of the Indians is to become reconstructed and to obtain official certificates of their renewed loyalty, they having joined the rebel army in the late war.

MILITARY CHANGES.

By direction of Major-Gen. HANCOCK the Military District of Western Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Eastern Shore and District of Western Virginia have been discontinued. Harper's Ferry has been maintained as an independent post.

Major-Gen. J. H. WILSON, United States Volunteers, has been assigned temporarily to the command of the Department of Georgia.

Col. P. P. BROWN, Seventh Regiment Veteran Volunteers, has been ordered to assume command of the post of Philadelphia and the detachments immediately adjacent thereto.

THE CANCELLATION OF REVENUE STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued an important circular respecting the cancellation of revenue stamps, which will be of general interest to the business men of the country. After referring to the different sections of the Stamp Act of June 30, 1864, he decides that under the power thus conferred authority has been given to imprint the initials and date upon stamps in ink instead of writing them. The imprint must be distinct and legible. If proprietary stamps cannot be so affixed to the boxes, bottles or packages, that in opening the same, or in using the contents thereof, they shall and must be unavoidably and effectually destroyed, they should be canceled in the ordinary manner, by writing or imprinting thereon the initials and date. Cancellation by writing or imprinting the initials and date in ink, whereby the stamp is made to correspond in those particulars with the instrument to which it is affixed, is not only the legal but also the most effectual method against fraud, and must be adopted, except in the case of proprietary articles, where it is otherwise specially provided. Frequent reports have reached this office showing that the law upon this subject is very often discarded. In some instances stamps are used without being obliterated or destroyed in any manner whatever. In others, a cross simply, generally with ink, but sometimes even with a pencil is used, or a hole is punched through the stamp. These and similar methods of cancellation afford little or no protection against the use of stamps a second time. Great frauds may be, and as investigation shows have been practiced upon the public revenue, in this manner, collectors, assessors, inspectors and all other officers of this bureau are therefore instructed to give this subject their special attention; to bring it to the notice of persons using stamps and to require strict conformity to the law. If persons, after having been fully notified of the requirements of the statute respecting the cancellation of stamps and of their liabilities for non-compliance therewith, willfully persist in their fraudulent use without effectually canceling and obliterating them in the manner required by law, legal proceedings should be instituted for the recovery of the prescribed penalties.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following appointments as United States District Attorneys:

Lawrence Welden, for the Southern District of Illinois; A. Q. Keasby, for the District of New-Jersey; Daniel S. Dickinson, for the Southern District of New-York; Augustus D. Griswold, for the Western District of Michigan; Caleb Baldwin, for the District of Iowa; William J. Jones, for the District of Maryland; J. B. D. Coggswell, for the District of Wisconsin; Wingate Hayes, for the District of Rhode Island; R. B. Carnohan, for the Western District of Pennsylvania; D. C. Dennison, for the District of Vermont; Hiram Willey, for the District of Connecticut; John Hanna, for the District of Indiana; E. G. Bradford, for the District of Delaware; Charles W. Rand, for the District of New-Hampshire; George F. Talbot, for the District of Maine; Richard H. Dana, for the District of Massachusetts; P. C. Elnaker, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

To be United States Marshals—B. J. Spooner, for the District of Indiana; J. Dickey, for the Eastern District of Michigan; David S. Gooding, for the District of Columbia; Charles Clark, for the District of Maine; Joseph A. Jones, for the Northern District of Illinois; Daniel R. Goodler, for the District of North Carolina.

Also Robert B. Mitchell, of Kansas, to be Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico; George P. Estee, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico; Wm. H. Gale, of New-York, to be Associate Justice of Colorado Territory; Milton Kelly, to be Associate Justice of Idaho Territory; Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of Nebraska Territory; David L. Phillips, of Illinois, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; Edmund Brick, of New-Jersey, to be Consul at Valencia, Spain; and to be Deputy Postmasters—Edward Whaley, at Prairie du Chien, Wis.; Edwin Shaw, at Fall River, Mass.; and Abijah M. Ide, at Taunton, Mass.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SEFATE....MONDAY, Jan. 15.

AN ARMY EXAMINATION BOARD.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the appearance of every officer in the United States Army before a competent board of examination to be appointed and convened by the Secretary of War. Officers who fail to pass a satisfactory examination shall be put upon the retired list, or dropped from the rolls, and the vacancies thus created shall be filled by selections from officers who have passed the most satisfactory examination, without regard to seniority or arm of the service.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

THE PEACE ORGANIZATION.

Mr. WILSON introduced the bill, recently offered by him, for fixing the strength and providing for the organization of the army on a peace basis. It contains some amendments made since first offered. It provides for five regiments of artillery, twelve of cavalry, and fifty-five of infantry. Of the new regiments of infantry, ten shall be of colored troops and of the veteran reserves.

The bill was, on motion, recommitted to the Military Committee.

PETITION IN FAVOR OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, presented a memorial, numerously signed, in favor of a protective tariff, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

PETITION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, of Missouri, in favor of universal suffrage, which was referred to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

REBEL CADET APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) offered the following, and explained that the person named in the resolution had been appointed upon the recommendation of a member of the House from Kentucky, in preference to the son of Gen. J. JACKSON, a Federal officer, killed in the late war:

Resolved, That JAMES J. WHEELER, of Kentucky, now a cadet in the Naval Academy, and formerly in the military service of the so-called Confederate States, be dismissed from the Academy; and no person shall be appointed as a cadet in the Naval or Military Academy of the United States who shall have rendered aid and assistance to the said rebellion.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITION FOR PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented the petition of certain naval officers, who took part in the destruction of the *Albermarle*, asking for an allowance of prize money, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a petition asking that Congress enact that a copy of every public document published be sent to every public school in the country; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of Ohio soldiers asking for an equalization of bounty between those who enlisted early and those who enlisted late, in the war, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented a petition praying for the retention of the Veteran Reserve Corps, as a part of the United States Army; which was referred to the Military Committee.

PETITION FOR AN INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented the memorials of manufacturers of steel, sheet iron, bronze, colors, salt, cigars and other articles, stating that the import duty is so low as to operate against home manufacturers, and asking for a remedy, or increased import duties.

Mr. SPRAGUE said he had introduced a resolution on this subject recently, merely as a resolution of inquiry. He had desired simply to give a voice of warning, which his own experience had taught him was necessary. He had no interest in any particular department of manufacture, but he knew that it was necessary to protect the manufacturing interests of this country. He did not believe that certain foreign nations were entitled to the sympathy of the Senate, and when he saw petitions introduced here, which came from men who were paid by parties in other countries, he could not help doubting the honesty of their purpose. All he had to say of a personal nature concerning the criticisms and complaints of a certain New-York paper, and of a member of the other House, was that it was desirable to him that the course of this newspaper, and of the party to which it belonged, should be known. It had been for four years inimical to this country.

Several petitions for protective tariff were offered by Messrs. HOWE and COWAN, and referred to the Finance Committee.

NATIONAL MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably a bill in relation to the reëstablishment of a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of totally disabled officers and soldiers of the United States Army.

THE CASE OF DAVIS AND CLAY.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered a joint resolution that,

Whereas, It appears by the report of the Secretary of War that JEFFERSON DAVIS and C. C. CLAY are held in confinement, as having been concerned in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and for the murder of Federal soldiers, held as prisoners of war; therefore, be it respectfully recommended that JEFFERSON DAVIS and C. C. CLAY be tried immediately by a Military Commission or Court-martial.

This was objected to, and goes over till to-morrow.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) called attention to a resolution offered by him on Dec. 14, 1864, directing the Secretary of State to make out a list of American vessels destroyed by British pirates in the employ of the rebel government. Since that time, he said, the bill had been presented, and the British government had refused to settle it; and not only so, but had refused to continue the controversy on the subject.

Mr. CHANDLER said the proper course for this country to pursue was absolute non-intercourse with Great Britain until this bill was settled. True, we might declare war and blockade British ports, and the world would applaud us, but non-intercourse was the best peaceful mode of redress. He believed that Mr. SEWARD understood that, in the event of a war between Great Britain and any other nation, American pirates would destroy British commerce, just as in the late war British pirates destroyed American ships.

Mr. CHANDLER, at the conclusion of his remarks, offered a joint resolution declaring that

Whereas, By the recent publication of the diplomatic correspondence between this govetnment and Great Britain, we are fully advised that the last named government has refused to repair the damages committed on American commerce through the agency of her subjects during the late rebellion, and has declined to arbitrate, and finally not to hear anything further on the subject; therefore,

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to withdraw our Minister from the Court of St. James and make a proclamation of national non-intercourse, which is hereby declared to take effect after such proclamation shall have been issued.

Mr. CHANDLER asked for the immediate consideration of the above.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union,) objected to it, and under the rule it lies over.

BREVET RANK.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolu- requesting the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of a law creating brevet ranks among those only who have served with distinction in the field, and have been spoken of with commendation in official reports. Also, to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of a board to examine the qualifications of officers. Passed.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada (Union,) called up a bill to facilitate postal, commercial and military communication between the States, with an amendment from the Committee on Commerce, providing that this bill shall not interfere with any contract now existing between the government and any railroad.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) spoke in favor of the bill, and argued that Congress had a constitutional right to pass such a measure. Quoting from several authorities on the subject, he held that the right to regulate commerce between the several States belonged to Congress as much as the right to regulate intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, or between the United States and the Indian tribes.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) at the conclusion of Mr. FOOT's speech, moved to take up the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. The bill confers the right of suffrage upon all male persons of twenty-one years and upward who have resided one year in the District before the election, and prescribes punishment for interfering with the execution of the elective franchise in the case of any person or persons.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, said he proposed to debate the above, and asked that it be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said that the Freedmen's Bureau bill was the order of the day for to-morrow, and he should insist upon taking it up at that time.

Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow—Carried.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States." It provides that ULYSSES S. GRANT, and others named in the bill, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate in the District of Columbia; that the said corporation shall have authority to procure for early use, at suitable places, sites for military asylums for all persons serving in the war of the rebellion, not provided for by existing laws, who have been, or may hereafter be, disqualified from precuring their own maintenance and support by reason of wounds or sickness contracted in the service.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and the Senate at 3:15 o'clock proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TAX ON HULLS OF VESSELS.

On motion of Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the two per cent. tax now levied on the hulls of vessels as launched.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be and they are hereby instructed to examine into the condition of the Presidential mansion as regards health, and whether it is suited as to size, locality and convenience for the residence of the President and his family, and, if not, whether grounds of proper extent in a proper locality can be procured on which to erect a suitable mansion, and that they report such estimates and recommendations touching the subject hereby referred to as they may deem proper.

CREDENTIALS OF ARKANSAS MEMBERS.

Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the credentials of WM. BYERS as member of the House from the State of Arkansas; also the memorial of WM. BYERS, G. H. KYLE and JAMES M. JOHNSON, claiming seats as Representatives from the said State; which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, of Mass., (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring all the fire and marine insurance companies to invest in government securities, and deposit a certain percentage of their capital and receipts in the Treasury of the United States for the better security of the insured in any part of the United States, under such rules and regulations as Congress shall prescribe.

THE NAVAL ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION TO CHILI.

On motion of Mr. LAFLIN, of New-York, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the publication of the remaining volumes of the Naval Astronomical Expedition to Chili, and that until the committee report, the publication thereof be suspended.

NATIONAL BANKS.

On motion of Mr. GOODYEAR, of New-York, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that any National Bank now in existence be allowed under such instructions and regulations as may be approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, to change its place of business from its present location into any other State or Territory of tho United States, and report by bill or otherwise.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-York, (Union,) submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the internal revenue laws that insurance agents, the net proceeds of whose business do not exceed $25 per annum, shall not be required to take out a license.

THE DUTY ON UMBRELLAS.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether an increased duty should not be laid upon foreign umbrellas and parasols imported into this country; to report by pill or otherwise.

BOUNTIES FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of including the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army who were in the service at the breaking out and during a part or the whole of the rebellion, in any bounties that may be paid to the volunteers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862.

PROPOSED TAX ON HORSE RACES.

On motion of Mr. DARLING, of New-York, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a license tax upon all horse races where an admission fee is charged, and also a tax of five per cent. on the gross receipts taken by the proprietors at all such races.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

On motion of Mr. DARLING, it was resolved that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the naturalization laws, so as to provide that all persons before taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall be required to read intelligently said constitution, and report by bill or otherwise.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Union,) submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction:

Resolved, That an amendment of tho Constitution of the United States should be submitted to the States for their ratification in one of the two following forms: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of citizens of the United States, provided that whenever in any State civil or political rights or privileges shall be denied or abridged on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation; and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in the Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of citizens of the United States; provided, that whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union) offered the following:

Whereas, All just government derives its power from the consent of the governed; and whereas, the best way of obtaining that consent is through the ballot-box; and whereas, the white men of the District of Columbia have by that means decreed that in their opinion the black men of the District should not be allowed the right of suffrage; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of ordering an election, at which the blacks of the District shall decide by ballot whether in their opinion the white men of the District should be allowed the right of suffrage.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which was agreed to—yeas 138, nays 12, as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Ashley of Ohio, Ashley of Nevada, Broomall, Grinnell, Hall, Henderson, Higby, Kelso, Longyear, Starr, Stevens and Williams.

THE RATE OF MILEAGE.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Mileage be directed to bring in a bill fixing the rate of mileage so as to equalize the compensation of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THE USE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES HALL GRANTED FOR A MEETING.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union) it was resolved that the use of the Hall of the House, of Representatives be granted to the United States Christian Commission on Sunday, Feb. 11, for the purpose of holding its anniversary meeting; yeas 117, nays 38.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE STATES.

The bill of the House to facilitate postal and military communication between the several States, having been returned from the Senate by request of the House,

Mr. WASHBURNE, (of Illinois, (Union,) moved that the vote by which it passed be reconsidered, with a view to having it committed to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that they be authorized to report at any time.

There was objection to the latter part of the motion.

THE TEST OATH.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of Jan. 24, 1865, relating to the test oath, as to allow attorneys at law to practice their profession without taking the said oath on an equal footing with all other professions. He said that the act in question was passed during the war, and by which attorneys were prohibited from practicing unless they could take an oath that they were not engaged in the rebellion. Since the war a large number of men engaged in the legal profession were trying to make a living, but are prevented from doing so by this law. He did not see why they should be subjected to a provision not applied to other professions, and hence the proposed inquiry.

The House adopted the resolution by a vote of 82 yeas against 77 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Ancona, Bergen, Blow, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Bundy, Chanler, Cobb, Cook, Darling, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Driggs, Eldridge, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Higby, Hill, Hogan, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New-York, Hubbell of Ohio, James Humphrey, James M. Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Kasson, Kerr, Kelly, Kimball, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Le Blond, Marshall, Marston, Marvin, McCullough, McRuer, Miller, Moorhead, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Orth, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Sawyer, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Stevens, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Thayer, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Winfield—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Conklin, Dawes, Defrees, Doland, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Grinnell, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Holmes, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kelly, Kelso, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, McClurg, McKee, Mercur, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, O'Neill, Paine, Perham, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, John L. Thomas, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Windom, Woodbridge—77.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) said that on Friday a bitter partizan paper of New-York published a statement involving a charge of larceny against both the late President and the unfortunate bereaved by his death. As the charge was that the public property bought by the United States had been stolen for their private advantage, he wished, before the falsehood had traveled further, to say to the House and the country that at the time it appeared the Committee on Appropriations were considering the propriety of additional expenditures for the Executive Mansion, and were making an examination as to the alleged disappearance of the property, and the result of it was this: After the examination of numerous witnesses, not a solitary article ever paid for with the money of the United States was found removed by the occupants of the White House. On the contrary, the only instance which may have furnished the foundation for the slander was that one article used in the family had been held by the widow as precious, having been the object of President LINCOLN's admiration. She asked that it might be taken away by her as private property. The matter was stated to the officer in charge, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, who reported the matter to the Secretary of the Interior, and the latter said he could not believe any one could object to her taking the memento associated with the memory of her husband. It was worth about $150. With this exception, not a solitary article had been removed. Mr. KASSON asked the Associated Press and the manhood and magnanimity of the House not only to crush the slander, but the slanderer of a woman deprived as she had been of a husband, murdered while in the service of his country.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) inquired in what paper the article appeared.

Mr. KASSON replied that he heard of the slander through the New-York *Herald*, which had noticed the statement in BEN WOOD's paper, the *Daily News*. He wished further to say, as to the charge of a large number of boxes having disappeared from the White House, that these boxes were small, and had been used by the lady of the mansion to inclose bouquets of flowers as presents to her friends, which she had a right to make.

Mr. SPALDING asked whether the injunction of secrecy had been removed from the proceedings of the committee.

Mr. KASSON replied that he had deemed it proper that a member of the committee should make the statement so that no credit might be given to the slander in the absence of the knowledge of the truth.

Mr. SPALDING—Did the gentleman speak for the committee or for himself?

Mr. KASSON—I spoke not only for myself, but as a man to defend the character of a defenceless woman.

Mr. STEVENS—What the gentleman stated was his own conclusion, but he did not state what are the conclusions of the committee.

Mr. KASSON—I presume the gentleman does not mean to say that the result of the committee is different from what I state.

Mr. STEVENS—I do not propose to say anything further than that the statement is deemed improper, as the gentleman is not the voice of the committee.

Mr. KASSON—I made the statement as one person engaged in the examination.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill proposing to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia by striking out the word "white" where it appears in the laws and ordinances.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, replied to the speech of Mr. KELLY, heretofore made, arguing that the language of Mr. MADISON, as quoted by the gentleman, did not allow the teaching that Congress has the right to regulate the qualification of voters in the States. He repudiated this as the declaration of Mr. MADISON.

Mr. KASSON caused to be read from the *Federalist* the views of Mr. MADISON, to show that this dangerous power was not conceded to the general government. He repeated, that it never was intended by Mr. MADISON and the framers of the constitution that Congress should prescribe the qualifications of voters for members of the Legislature or of Congress.

Mr. KELLEY, in reply, quoted from the language of Mr. MADISON to show that should the people of any State by any means be deprived of the right of suffrage, it was judged proper the evil should be remedied by the general government, &c.

Mr. KASSON replied that was the repetition of the assertion the gentleman made the other day; and he would say that *prima facie* it was absurd to declare that the constitution, under the word manner, had the right to prescribe the qualification of electors, when it said the qualifications to vote for members of the House shall be those required for voting for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Mr. KELLEY promised to produce the authority to show that Mr. MADISON did maintain that Congress has the right to determine the question.

Mr. KASSAN was glad the issue had taken shape and was well defined.

Mr. KELLEY—Then you take issue with Mr. MADISON?

Mr. KASSON asked why the gentleman quoted Mr. MADISON unless he intended to indorse that authority.

Mr. KELLEY said he was for the constitution in all its length and breadth as understood by WASHINGTON and MADISON, and for it with all the powers which they maintained were essential to its perpetuity. He was for the constitution with the power inhering in Congress to so regulate suffrage as to give to every citizen of the country the right to exercise it within the limitation of twenty-one years of age, and a citizen either by birth or naturalization.

Mr. KASSON, in reply, said he was for the constitution as it is, and he reasserted that Congress have no right to prescribe who in Iowa shall vote for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature. If suffrage were made universal in some portion of the country there would be no security for the permanence of our institutions. Look at countries where mixed races have exercised the right of suffrage. Look at Mexicc and the South American republics, where revolutions are as frequent almost as the return of the seasons. The Anglo-Saxon race only had shown the power of governing itself, and to prescribe the principle of self-government after establishing it. As to the District of Columbia, there are two classes of blacks, one the old residents, the other the new comers. Suffrage ought to be given to them by degrees, based on intelligence. He was in favor of the Jeffersonian and Lincolnian principle, that suffrage should be based on intelligence and on the gallantry of those who fought for their country. He was opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to everybody, and he was opposed to the pending bill because it did not exclude rebels, and because it proposed to give the right to the negroes who have recently immigrated to this District without any restriction. He believed the majority of this House were opposed to universal suffrage without restriction in the District of Columbia.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) rose to a point of order, saying that the hall was very dark, especially in the galleries (laughter), and ought to be lit up.

The Chair said it was not a point of order.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, (Union) replied to a portion of his colleague's (Mr. KASSON's) remarks about negro suffrage in Iowa. That issue was distinctly made in that State, and it was carried by sixteen thousand majority.

Mr. KASSON responded, justifying his course in Iowa, saying he was in favor of qualified negro suffrage, and claiming that he had nailed his colleague's misrepresentations to the counter.

Mr. PRICE replied, saying he could bring proof in justification of all that he had asserted.

The colloquy was conducted with much spirit, involving political events in Iowa.

Without coming to a question on the bill before it the House adjourned.

MEXICO.

Treachery of a Liberal—Gen. Crawford's Failure to Capture a Gunboat—Alarming State of Affairs in Monterey.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 13.

Brownsville accounts say that the recently surprised Liberals were captured through the treachery of one of their number. They were en route to Fenerldo with thirteen wagons.

While a party of Gen. CRAWFORD's men were embarking to capture a gunboat moored near Matamoras, a musket was accidentally discharged which created some commotion, and resulted in an exchange of volleys from either side. The intended capture was thus frustrated.

The state of affairs in Monteaey is so alarming that the better part of the inhabitants are emigrating to San Luis de Potosi with their specie and all their movables.

Recapture of the Steamer Lillie.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 13.

The Mobile *Register* says that the steamer *Lillie*, which was captured by outlaws, was recaptured at Montgomery by a detachment of the Twenty-first Missouri, after landing about seventy-five bales of the government cotton. The outlaws kept the officers of the boat in durance vile while it was in their possession. The outlaws also expressed a determination to prevent any government cotton from coming on the Alabama rivers.

VIRGINIA.

The Election of Commonwealth Secretary—The People, the Negroes, &c.

SPOTSWOOD, RICHMOND, VA., Friday, Jan. 12, 1866.

THE ELECTION.

The grand and important event of the session of the General Assembly of Virginia transpired yesterday, in the election of Commonwealth Secretary. The day before the State Auditor and Treasurer were chosen, with but little show of opposition against the successful candidates; but the contest of yesterday was a well developed effort on the part of the original Unionists of the State to maintain their supremacy in the State government. They were supported by many of those who were actively identified with the cause of the rebellion, and they failed. The organization of parties for this struggle has already been mentioned in this correspondence, and it is only necessary to refresh the mind of the reader by stating that the so-called Union party, who supported the Peirpoint candidates, was composed of original Unionists, who either have been consistent throughout the war with their Union principles, or engaged in it reluctantly at first, though earnestly, after having put themselves fairly in rebellious harness. The vote was close, and Mr. HERNDON, the successful candidate, owes his election to a majority of seven only. I would not be understood to convey the impression that all of the original Union men opposed Mr. HERNDON, for some of them were his earnest friends; and he found opponents among the original secessionists, if such a class of men there be in the State.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

So far a correct opinion of "Southern feeling" is almost an absolute impossibility, for it is as changeable as the coast tide, now running high over the grounds of loyalty, and again receding to the dark ocean of treason. Much depends upon the person seeking to develop it, for, as would naturally be expected, the people here are very sore on matters connected with the history of the past five years and their bearing on the present. Commence your inquiries with the word rebel, and ten to one you will find yourself talking to a rebel, while, if you use the word Confederate or Southerner, you will nearly always discover conservative opinions. Speak of Mr. SUMNER or THAD. STEVENS, and you will be overwhelmed with an avalanche of expletives denouncing the whole North as blood-thirsty violators of the constitution, which, however, is readily changed to commendation, and advances toward conciliation by the mere mention of President JOHNSON and his beneficent policy. A "Red Republican" is greeted here with exhibitions of disloyalty, engendered by dislike; but a supporter of the President will find *bona fide* evidences of a contrary condition, and it is most always kindly received. President LINCOLN's name is rarely mentioned here, and I have never heard it brought forward in a disrespectful manner by a sober man. The Emancipation Proclamation, the Freedmen's Bureau, and other concomitants of the war, elicit various phases of wrath and praise, but there is always a qualification of submission to the will of the "powers that be." Gen. GRANT is respected with a respect different from that which is rendered as homage to a successful man, for he is considered a magnanimous conqueror, who has been consistent in his magnanimity from the surrender of LEE up to the present time. JEFF. DAVIS and other leaders of the rebellion are looked upon in a different light by different people; but the desire for their unconditional pardon is almost unanimous. LEE, JOHNSTON and Stonewall JACKSON are loved by the entire people, and the latter is always spoken of as a true representative man of the South.

THE NEGROES.

The freedmen are the great stumbling-block. In so far as any one mixes the universal suffrage views of the negro question up with loyalty to the United States government, just so far he will find the Southern people disloyal. Even the oldest and truest Unionists, those who remained loyal to the old flag during the whole of the war, are, with a few exceptions, violently and bitterly opposed to the extension of enlarged rights to the negroes. Yet the intelligent leaders always express themselves as willing and anxious to protect the freedmen in the privilege of property-holding, &c. The negroes are now doing most of the manual labor performed in the South; nevertheless, it is a common thing to hear the statement made that they will not work. The fact is, that preconceived notions of what the slaves would be as freedmen are hastily accepted as true, now that they are free. The whites of the South have been educated to look upon the negroes as but little better than brutes, and they continue to do so to a great extent. There are many, however, who look upon the emancipation of the slaves in its true light, as a great blessing, and who heartily acquiesce in all the measures of the government to sustain it. While every Southerner seems to consider slavery as gone beyond question, they do not all propose to submit quietly, and a few are striving after future remuneration for their losses.

UNION MEN.

The number of original Union men in Virginia is claimed to have been large; but it is certain that the number who stood out for their principles to the bitter end was insignificant, and did not include much of the ability of the State. It is said that Virginia honestly tried to act the part of mediator at the commencement of the struggle, and that the great majority of her citizens reluctantly left the Union, when forced out by the first call for troops. This same statement is to be heard in every Southern State east of the Mississippi, except South Carolina, and in all those States it will be seen that the *simon pure* Unionists are hated, more or less, by those who engaged in the war. All praise to the staunch and true, though few they are, who suffered for their principles, as the Unionists in the South only have suffered, and it is their great misfortune that they were not able to keep control of their State governments. As it is they have been set aside, and the majority who now have the upper-hand treat them with a bitterness and rancor of feeling which would naturally lead an observer to the belief that they are criminals. But this treatment of Union men is influenced more by personal enmity than anything else, and has but little bearing as regards the principles of the victims. There are, most assuredly, those who are inclined to persecute Union men on account of their loyalty, but they are few in numbers, and are, for the most part, contemptible, hot-headed fanatics, who have but a small influence. In short, the war men of the South are jealous of the native Union men because they were not whipped with them, and the majority seem to have an idea that they were craven-hearted, when, in fact, it required more true courage to breast the tide of public opinion than to go with it.

THE RECONSTRUCTED MASSES.

It is too much the general inclination of the North to suppose that because a man has been a rebel, he is one now. Unwittingly many good men do violence to common humanity by such hasty judgment. Because a man has lost a lawsuit, there is no reason why he should not submit to the decision of the court. Although he may think that the decision is unjust, he will, if he is not a fanatic, acquiesce, and grin and bear his supposed wrongs. So it is in the South. All, except the fanatics, are obedient to the will of the government, and the overpowering decision of the arbitrament of arms. I do not pretend to say that the so-called principles of the rebellion have been whipped out of the minds of the people, for such a thing is impossible. Their convictions as to right and wrong remain undisturbed, and will until they go to their graves. Regarding State's Rights, I think that the opinions entertained by the thinking masses previous to the war still predominate in their minds; but I do not hesitate to predict that the majority are willing to abandon them in the future as matters finally adjudicated by the war, and that no attempt will ever again be made, based on the doctrine of secession, for any object whatever. Regarding the freedmen, the people of the South have tried, and probably will continue to try, to secure as much power over them as they can, and in doing so will, of course, resort to roundabout means, and perhaps oppressive laws, therein following an example prominently brought before them in the far-fetched theorizing of the upholders of the territorial theory. Nevertheless there is a liberal spirit, generated by pity for the unfortunate freedmen, which will always oppose itself against injustice toward them, and attempt to advance and alleviate their condition.

Regarding the rebellion, the reconstructed participants see nothing in it which they are ashamed of, so far as mere fighting is concerned; but they take pains to cover up and palliate the dark spots of the record. The burning of Richmond, the disgraceful horrors of Andersonville, Belle Isle and Libby Prison, are subjects rarely talked of, and although there was a generally expressed sympathy throughout the whole South for WIRZ when he was executed, it requires no great amount of discernment to see that, if the execution had not cast discredit on their lost cause, the people would have unanimously applauded it. The trial of DAVIS is particularly obnoxious to them, because it will unearth the shameful imbecility and cruelty of their attempted government. There is but little sympathy for him as a man, but as the representative of their defunct Confederacy, they will dislike to see him held to account for the treason in which they were participants.

The fact that the people of the South have, by their failure in what they are pleased to style "the revolution," become criminals in the sight of the law, is humiliating, and the natural sequence of their criminality—application for pardon—is a blow to their pride, from which they are slowly recovering. The anxiety to obtain pardons, however, is somewhat abated by the uncertain condition in which the Southern States find themselves since the meeting of Congress. The future, politically speaking, of the South is undoubtedly clouded, and exerts an influence which is anything but conducive to restoration, by fostering the feeling of despondency produced by the termination of the war, and there are many who seem to have lost all interest in public affairs. It is an ordinary thing here to hear men declare that they will never vote again. How long this feeling will last, I do not pretend to say, but certain it is that it exists now.

None save prejudiced and interested observers will pretend to deny the existence of a deep and unconquered feeling of animosity against the government on the part of some of the Southern people. It is to be found in a certain class of newspapers, and in the conversation of a certain class of men. But this disaffected and disloyal element does not comprise a large number of people, and does include most of the "bomb-proofs," and exempts from active service during the war. They are the "fanatics" who do not submit to the decision.

NORTHERN MEN.

The ill-advised and untruthful statements of the Southern press and public speakers relative to Northern men and institutions, during the war, educated the people to the belief that everybody north of the Potomac is of the Thad. Stevens order, and as far gone after the negro as Mr. SUMNER. They expected that the extreme views of those leaders would be forced on them after the surrenders, and trembled when the sceptre passed into the hands of ANDREW JOHNSON. The Southern heart was fired to deeds of valor by highly-colored pictures of the desolation which would come with the coming of the "cold, calculating, heartless Northmen." They still look upon Northerners in the same light, until, as in the case of the President, they find themselves mistaken.

It is due, however, to Mr. SUMNER and Mr. STEVENS to state that they have many friends, even in the South, and would have more if they had not been so grossly misrepresented. They are considered by tho majority as void of principle, and as men who are seeking after private revenge and personal popularity, even to the sacrifice of their own honest convictions. The inbred prejudices of the Southern people prevent them from believing that any one can honestly entertain the well-known sentiments of the seeminent publicists, and when we come to add to those sentiments the unwarrantable deductions drawn from them by men bent on creating trouble, it is not to be wondered at that they are thoroughly hated and despised.

The great trouble that I find in social intercourse is the difference of education. Southern life and habits are peculiar to my eye, and I suppose that Northern manners strike the people here in the same light. The horror which a Northerner feels in witnessing the few relics of the "sacred institution" yet to be seen in the South finds no response in a Southern breast, and if he happens to express his feelings he is met with ill-concealed sensitiveness, which generally leads to a rupture. The desolation of the South was caused by the war, and it is commonly held here that the war was caused by the North; therefore a Northerner is held responsible for the desolation, and he, feeling that the South alone is to blame for the rebellion and consequent destruction of life and property, may pity, but does not always sympathize with the victims.

THE TROUBLE AT PRESENT.

The masses of the two sections of our country meet at one common political resting-place, and are satisfied. The loyal North demand, through President JOHNSON, certain guarantees, which have mostly been given by the South in good faith, for the preservation of the Union. Nothing hinders perfect restoration but the extremists of both sections. The bitterness of feeling is kept up and increased by them, and our poor country is kept in a state of turmoil and confusion by their selfish machinations. In the South there are those who pander to the vilest feelings and prejudices which can animate the hearts of their hearers and readers, keeping wide open the wounds made by the war, and pouring vitriol, instead of oil, into them. They still continue to characterize the whole North as "fanatical negrophilist," and forever bellow "conquered, but not subdued" sentiments into the public ear. By appeals to false pride, and misrepresentation as to the rights and prerogatives of the government, they succeeded in sending to Congress a body of men, the majority of whom cannot take the test oath, and thereby seemingly offered a direct insult to the authorities which they were bound to respect. In the North, those who create the trouble are of the class who feed the flames started by these unwhipped rebels and traitors of the South, in exhibitions of animosity against the whole Southern people, who evince a desire to tyrannize over the conquered, forgetting that magnanimity is the priceless jewel in the crown of the conqueror, and who are striving to nullify the great principle for which we, the soldiers of the nation, poured out our blood, viz.: that secession is an impos-sibility and is treason, because no State of its own accord can sever its connection with the Union, or abolish its geographical or political organization.

If the men of the North who desire to obtain certain rights for the negro, and none of them are more anxious for justice than the writer hereof, will only scrupulously observe the power delegated to them by the constitution, and live up to their pretensions of regard for the law as it is, they will very soon accomplish their object. And if the people of the South will discard the lies and misstatements of designing traitors, and accept the sentiment of the people of the North as the embodiment of the President's policy, our present troubles will soon end, and peace once again truly permeate the entire land.

But the pot of contention is easily kept boiling by the few malcontents, who so ably misrepresent the great body of the people on both sides. E. P. B.

A Personal Matter—H. Rives Pollard and the Times Correspondent—Influence of the Affray.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13, 1866.

PERSONAL.

The occurrence of yesterday, in which your correspondent and H. RIVES POLLARD, of this city, were the principal actors, has been telegraphed from Dan to Beersheba, and published throughout the whole country. From motives of delicacy, readily understood by every intelligent reader, I refrain from any description of the unfortunate occurrence, and dismiss the fight itself with the statement that I did as well as I could when opposed to a man twice my size and strength, who was armed, whereas I was not, and who chose his own time and place for attacking me, surrounding himself with his own friends, whereas I stood on my own merits, alone, amongst the chivalry. But as regards the

INFLUENCE OF THE AFFRAY,

I may be indulged in saying a few words. It startled the community here, as it undoubtedly did the North. To-day I have received telegrams, almost innumerable, from friends and strangers in the North, and cards and communications in like manner from prominent personages in Richmond. So far as I am able to judge, the matter is looked upon as an unfortunate occurrence, which will result unfavorably to the people of the South. Against such an influence I respectfully enter my earnest protest, and, to substantiate this protest, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have received from every source in the city, entitled to respect or confidence, the most heartfelt assurances of sympathy, with declarations of regret, which lead me to the conviction that my assailant is not supported in his act by the moral sense of the community. There are those, and plenty of them here, who applaud the act because it was an assault on a loyal man—a "Yankee," as they would say—one who is prominently brought before the country as the representative of an influential Northern newspaper, but I do not hesitate to say that the rational and thinking men of the South condemn the attack as unwarranted, and that they deprecate the occurrence as deeply as they would had a personal friend been the victim.

Previous to this occurrence, I had written the above letter, dated Jan. 12, on the subject of Southern loyalty, and I forward it now, feeling assured that I will not be accused of prejudice in favor of the people here.

The rumored intention of Gov. PEIRPOINT to offer his resignation in consequence of the defeat of his appointees in the election held by the Legislature a few days since, has already been telegraphed to the TIMES, and it finds corroboration this morning in a leading editorial of the *Republic* newspaper, published in this city. Many of the friends of the Governor think that his dignity as a public man demands that he should resign, and the *Republic* places the matter in that light. His enemies, however—and they are not few in number—are extremely anxious that he shall retain his office, because they fear the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and at any rate know that the position would be likely to pass into the hands of Lieu.-Gov. COWPER, who is perhaps the most obnoxious man, personally, to the majority of the people in the State. He possesses many excellent qualifications as an officer, but is of the "Bombastus Furioso" style in manners, and has but few friends in the body over which he presides.

That ill-used victim of rumors, Ex-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, is again brought to the surface by this expected resignation. Notwithstanding his present attitude toward the government, it is thought and feared by many that he will receive the provisional appointment. To a certain class of malcontents here, a short period of his rule would be beneficial.

E. P. B.

TRIAL OF GONZALES

Difficulties in Securing Impartial Jurors in Brooklyn.

A Whole Day Spent in Finding Twelve Honest Men.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Gilbert and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, sitting in the superb room prepared for it in the new County Court-house, yesterday took up the case of GONZALES, who stands charged with the murder of a Cuban named OTERO, in the Park of Brooklyn City, last November. Judge GILBERT, of the Supreme Bench, presided, assisted by Justices HOYT and VOORHIES. In view of the recent date of the murder and the great publicity attending it, a panel of six hundred jurors was summoned and thronged the room with anxious faces and feeble protests against doing their duty in the jury-box. Judge GILBERT sat in his cane-bottom chair—and, by the way, a peculiarity of Kings County tribunals seems to be that the Chief Justice sits in a plain cane-bottomed chair and does all the work, while his associates recline in magnificent chairs of state and look solemn as deacons—and received the excuses of the jurors who desired to be let off. One man had a sick wife; another's partner was out of town; another's wife had a bad attack of rheumatism; another had never voted; another was "delicate," whatever that may be; another wanted to go out of town; another had just come in town, and wanted to attend to his business; another was threatened with loss of his position if absent from work; another was deaf; another had a funeral in his wife's family; and so on *ad infinitum*. The Judge was quick as a flash with his answers and decisions, so that by 11½ A. M. the entire batch was disposed of and counsel directed to proceed.

The bar of the county was well represented by Hon. Grenville T. Jenks, John G. Schumaker, Corporation Counsel Ex-Judge Birdseye, Alex. McCue, W. C. De Witt, John Winslow and others, while Judge Reynolds, Inspector Folk, Capt. Waddy, Sheriff McNamee sat conspicuously within the charmed circle. The former and Senator Murphy at one time shared the bench with Judge GILBERT.

At a little after 11, the court being relieved of the jury pressure, Mr. Jeremiah Stevens, the Clerk, formally opened the court, and the crowd was admitted to the galleries.

Judge Gilbert—We will now proceed with the case. Mr. McCue, are you ready?

Mr. McCue—We are, Sir.

The prisoner Gonzales was then brought in and placed at the side of his counsel, Messrs. McCue and De Witt, while the District Attorney, Ex-Judge Morris and his assistant, Mr. Troy, took their places at the prosecutor's table.

GONZALES is by no means so ill-looking a man as he is represented. He is of medium height, spare built, with jet black, wavy hair, very black eyes, dark complexion and large ears. His face in repose is not attractive, but his smile is peculiarly pleasing. He sat under charge of an officer, the observed of all, but perfectly quiet, calm and self-possessed.

THE JURY.

The impanneling of the jury was then begun. The first juror called was Wm. H. Dunn. He said he was a flour inspector; had read the case in the papers and formed an opinion at the time, which he still retained; he had not expressed it; he thought the prisoner was guilty; if sworn as a juror, he thought the opinion formed would not interfere with his judgment; it was an opinion rather than an impression.

Judge Gilbert—Have you a present opinion?

Mr. Dunn—Yes, Sir; I think he's guilty.

Judge Gilbert—That's an improper answer. You are excused, but don't leave the court; we may want you in another case. [Laughter.]

Mr. Elijah Bliss was called: He had formed and retained an opinion; it was founded solely on what he had seen in the papers. If the evidence should differ, his opinion would differ. He thought he couldt give an impartial verdict. He was excused.

Wm. French called: He keeps a grocery-store; had not read of the case; had heard of it in New-York; had formed no opinion; had lived in Brooklyn twelve years; have talked with Messrs. Evans and Williams about it; have had no opinion; don't remember the name of the prisoner. He was challenged peremptorily.

John A. Blank called: No answer.

Wm. A. Salle called: He is a merchant; had read of the case; had formed and retains an opinion; the murder was near his residence. He was set aside.

Edward H. March called: He is a merchant; has read about it and formed an opinion; he retained it now; had not made up his mind with prejudice; does not now remember the circumstances; he should need proof to offset his present opinion; he thought he could render an impartial verdict.

Mr. DeWitt—This man is evidently not a fair juror; we would be glad to have him upon the jury, but he has an impression upon his mind.

Judge Gilbert—Well, then, you may as well stop publishing the newspapers, for, of course, everybody reads them. Did you form any opinion as to its being murder or justifiable homicide?

Juror—No, Sir; I formed no opinion on that point; I supposed it was a case of murder and formed an opinion which I still retain.

He was set aside.

James Lawrence, called: He is a conductor on the cars; has read the case, but formed no opinion; he presumes the man innocent until proven guilty; he is opposed to capital punishment; could find a verdict of guilty on the evidence.

Q.—Have you any scruples against finding a verdict of guilty on circumstantial evidence? A.—I should need direct proof.

District-Attorney Morris—We shall then challenge him for favor, and have him tried by triers. He was set aside.

Frank Carpenter called: He had read the case, formed an opinion, and still retains it; he still had an opinion; the opinion was based upon what he read, and depended upon the truth of those statements; if sworn he would render a verdict according to the evidence. He was set aside.

James Hall called: Being sworn, he said: I have read about the case and formed an opinion; I retain that opinion still; I wouldn't convict a man from the evidence in the paper, but I formed an opinion at the time; I have talked with no one since summoned as a juror; I read the account in the *Tribune*; I thought the man was guilty of the crime; the opinion was not particularly in reference to Gonzales; I have no conscientious scruples about capital punishment; I should not start with any prejudice against the prisoner. He was challenged peremptorily.

Chas. Dissendorf called: Being sworn, he said: I am a cooper; I read about the case, formed and still retain my opinion; I made up my mind as to the guilt of this man. He was set aside.

James Fitzgerald called: Being sworn, he said: I live in Williamsburgh; I read about the case, and deemed him guilty; I have no opinion about him today different from that; it was only a general impression; if the facts are proved I should judge him guilty; I should require testimony to change my opinion. He was set aside.

Judge Morris suggested that hereafter one side should exhaust its examination before the other began.

S. B. Cauldwell called: Being sworn, he said: I formed an opinion at the time; I have the same opinion now that I had then; from the accounts read I formed an impression that he committed the murder; I have a present opinion as to the guilt of the accused.

Cross-examined—I have an impression; I have an opinion; I should be governed solely by the evidence before me; I could give an impartial verdict.

Re-direct—The opinion formed was based on the reports in the papers.

Judge Gilbert—I shall rule that a mere abstract opinion, based on a newspaper article, is not sufficient to disqualify him as a juror.

Juror—I have a present opinion as to the guilt or innocence. He was set aside.

Francis B. Golden called, and being sworn, said: I have read about the case, and formed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused, which I still retain.

Cross-examination—It was an opinion. He was set aside.

E. W. Kingsland called and sworn: I am a merchant; I read about the case, but formed no particular opinion concerning the guilt of the accused; I have no conscientious scruples. He was challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Alfred Perego called and sworn: I have read and formed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused; I had an impression and perhaps have it; it could be overcome by testimony; I have a general impression made by the papers.

The Court decided he was a competent juror; the defence excepted; exception noted. The prisoner stood up, and an interpreter was called to explain the oath, but the defence challenged the juror peremptorily, and he was set aside.

W. C. Goddard called and sworn: I read about the case in the papers, but formed no opinion at the time; I have no opinion about it.

He was then sworn as the first juror.

Chas. Clausson called and sworn: I am confectioner; I read about the case, but formed no clear opinion about it; I have no clear opinion now about the guilt of the prisoner; the papers said the man was guilty; my mind is made up that the man was killed by some one, but not as to the guilt of the accused.

Q.—Have you any conscientious scruples as to the death penalty? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know what conscientious scruples are? A.—No. [Laughter.] I am a German; have been here twenty years; I speak English, but don't understand everything.

It being very evident, after a long argument between the several counsel, the Judge, and the not over-anxious juror, that he didn't understand everything, (and would like to go to his business,) he was set aside by peremptory challenge of the defence.

John Denton called and sworn: I am a fisherman; have not read about the case, nor formed an opinion, nor talked about it; have no scruples against punishment. He was challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Calvin Stone called and sworn: I have read about the case; have no opinion; am a hotel-keeper and know how to keep it; I have no conscientious scruples. He was sworn as the second juror. It was then 1 o'clock.

H. E. Williams called and sworn: I have read about the case; I formed an opinion and have it still. He was set aside.

Robert Beaver called and sworn: I am a painter; have read about the case and formed an opinion, which I still retain. He was set aside.

John B. Napier called and sworn: I have read about the case, formed an opinion, and still retain it. He was set aside.

Daniel Connor called and sworn: I read about the case, formed an opinion, and still retain it. He was set aside.

Edward Gilbert called and sworn: I read about the case, but formed no opinion; I have heard nothing since. He was sworn in as third juror.

James A. Birdsall called and sworn: I read about the affair, but it made no impression upon me; I have an opinion, of course, but not as to the guilt of the accused; yes, I think I have; I read about Gonzales. He was set aside.

Abram S. Emmons called and sworn: I am a farmer; I read about the case, but formed no opinion; have not talked about it; have no opinion now. He was then tried for bias, Jurors Goddard and Stone acting as triers.

Juror Emmons—I never had an opinion.

Mr. McCue—We challenge peremptorily.

Wm. G. Brett called and sworn: I have read about the case; have formed no opinion about it; I was told about it; did not read the evidence before the Coroner's jury.

He was then sworn in as the fourth juror.

Peter Nelson called and sworn: I am a farmer; did not read about the case; don't know what the man is indicted for; I very seldom read the newspapers; I understand the English language pooty goot.

He was challenged peremptorily.

James McKinney called and sworn: I have heard about the case; have an opinion about the guilt of the man. He was set aside.

James H. Carpenter called and sworn: I have read about the case, and retain my original opinion. He was set aside.

Samuel Alvey called and sworn: I have formed an opinion. He was set aside.

George C. Childs called and sworn: I am a broker; have not read about the case; I heard of it; have formed no opinion; have talked about it since I was summoned as a juror; have formed no opinion.

Cross-examination—I have conscientious scruples about capital punishment; they would not interfere with my verdict. He was sworn in as the fifth juror.

S. E. Warner called and sworn: I read the case and certain impressions are made on my mind which I still retain; I could serve as a juror without bias.

Cross-examined—I hold myself able to render a fair verdict; there was a general impression made on my mind, and not having thought of it since it remains.

He was then challenged for the favor by the prosecution on the ground that he had a bias—Jurors Goddard and Stone acting as triers.

Juror—I think an impression is an effect made upon one's mind; an opinion is a mind made up; I read the accounts in the daily papers; I concluded Otero had been murdered; it seemed to me the right parties had been arrested.

The Triers—We decide he is a competent juror.

District-Attorney—We challenge peremptorily.

Henry Mumford called and sworn: I have an opinion as to the guilt of the accused. He was set aside.

Wm. E. Maillard called and sworn: I read about it, but have formed no opinion about it; I have no conscientious scruples. Challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Jacobus Lake, Jr., called and sworn: I am a farmer; I read about the case, and formed an opinion, which is unchanged. He was set aside.

Garett Denton called and sworn: I am a farmer in New Lotts; have not read about the case; don't know who was murdered; sometimes read the papers; have talked about it seldom; talked since I was called as a juror; I have no opinion. He was challenged peremptorily.

Edward Inglis called and sworn: I am a seaman; have read about the case; I had an impression about the case, but have none now.

Cross-examined—I read about it in the papers; I have no scruples about the death penalty; I changed my opinion upon reflection; I am neutral in the matter.

The District Attorney then challenged him for favor, and the triers decided he was dot indifferent.

Alfred Barber called and sworn: I have read about the case and received a general impression about it; I have no opinion as to the guilt of the accused; I have no conscientious scruples. He was sworn as the sixth juror.

Emory Platt called and sworn: I believe I read about it but had no opinion about it, nor have I any now; have no scruples. He was sworn as the seventh juror.

George W. Middleton called and sworn: I read about the case and received an impression about it; the facts as published made the impression; I still hold it; if sworn as a juror I could give an impartial verdict on evidence presented.

An appeal being mdae to the triers, they decided he was not indifferent, and he was excused.

John A. Lattimer called and sworn: I have read about the case, and have formed an opinion which I retain. He was set aside.

John McKenley called and sworn: I have read about the case; have no opinion about the guilt of the accused; have not talked or read about it. He was sworn as the eighth juror.

Abraham Linnegan called and sworn: I have read about it; have no opinion at all; am indifferent. He was sworn as the ninth juror.

Henry Baldwin called and sworn: I read about the case and formed an opinion as to the facts and the man; I have that now; if he's the individual that killed the man I have formed an opinion.

An appeal was taken to the triers and they decided him competent. He was then sworn in as tenth juror.

Wm. Baker called and sworn: I have read about the case; formed no opinion that I know of; yes, I did form an opinion, and I still hold it, so far as I read the papers. He was set aside.

Mark Bebee called and sworn: I have read about it, but have no opinion about it; I was in town when it occurred. Challenged peremptorily by the District Attorney.

J. R. Rawlinson called and sworn: I have read the case and formed an opinion. which I retain. Set aside.

John Cauldwell called and sworn: I reside at Gravesend; have read and talked about the case; I formed and retain an opinion. Set aside.

J. H. Ladd, called and sworn; I have read about the case; have no opinions about it; have no conscientious scruples; he was challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Orsamus M. Vail, called and sworn: I have read and talked about the matter; I formed an opinion which I retain. Set aside.

Henry Reimer, called and sworn: I have read about the case but have no opinions about it. Challenged by defence peremptorily.

Wm. Sherry, called and sworn: I have an opinion. Set aside.

J. H. Newhardt called and sworn: I live not far from the scene of the murder; heard about it at the time; had or have no opinion about it. Challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Geo. E. Archer called and sworn: I have read about the case, but formed no opinion about it. He was sworn as the eleventh juror.

Stephen Coyle called and sworn: I have read about the case, but have no opinion about it; I have no scruples about the death penalty. Challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Daniel J. Salt called and sworn: I have an opinion. Set aside.

Henry Kroul called and sworn: I read about the case, but formed no opinion, nor have I any. Challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Jacob Chase called and sworn: I have read about the case, but have no definite opinion. He was then sworn as the twelfth juror.

It being near the hour for adjournment, the Court decided to delay further procedure until 10 A. M., to-day, at which hour Judge MORRIS will open the case for the people. Thus a whole day was occupied in obtaining twelve men who were willing to say that they could render an impartial verdict on evidence to be put before them. The press of the two cities was largely represented, and far overran the accommodations ordinarily provided. The courtesy of Assistant District-Attorney TROY, and the assistance of Constables WILLIAM TINDALL and HEGEMAN, and of Officers BEATTY, HOLBROOK, DOOLEY and WALDRON, were of great service to the TIMES, and are duly appreciated.

PELLICER, the alleged accomplice of GONZALES, will probably be tried next Monday, Messrs. TOWNSEND & HYSLOP appearing in his behalf.

THE CASE OF MRS. GILROY.

Continuation of the Inquest—Testimony of the Officers of the Ship and Others.

Coroner GOVER yesterday continued the investigation into the causes which led to the death of Mrs. MARY ANN GILROY, whose demise is alleged to have been caused by exposure and neglect, on board the emigrant ship *Neptune*, before and subsequent to her confinement. Several persons connected with the ship were examined, and stated that the officers of the vessel paid the woman proper attention. We publish the testimony in this important case in full:

TESTIMONY OF HENRY WALLIS.

Henry Wallis testified as follows: I live at No. 52 Avenue D; I sailed from this city in the ship *Neptune* on her last voyage out; we left Liverpool in November last; we had 180 steerage passengers aboard; we had a tedious passage, but all the passengers, so far as I know, were in good health; I had nothing to do with them; when the ship arrived alongside the dock, on Tuesday evening last, I went down between decks, and one of the passengers told me a woman was about being confined; I saw Dr. Herrick down with the woman; I know nothing in particular with regard to his attention to this particular case, but I have never seen a ship's surgeon more attentive to the crew and passengers during the voyage than he was; when I went below Tuesday evening where the woman was, I found the steerage very cold and the place in confusion, on account of the passengers getting ready to go ashore; about two o'clock Wednesday morning I heard deceased was delivered of a stillborn child; cannot say whether the doctor was in attendance upon her until the child was born; don't know when she was removed into the main cabin; saw her there Thursday morning about ten o'clock; Dr. Herrick and a woman was in attendance upon her; did not see the deceased again; last Spring I came out to this country in the ship *Neptune*, and when opposite Castle Garden we anchored and we were taken to Castle Garden.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE KERBERG.

George Kerberg testified as follows: I live at No. 59 Rutgers-place; I am stevedore of of the ship *Neptune*; on Tuesday, at ten minutes past four P. M., I went aboard the *Neptune*, then lying outside the ship *Liverpool*, at Pier No. 23 East River; I took my men with me to make the ship fast; when she was made temporarily fast, I understood from an employe, as I supposed, of Castle Garden—a gentleman, however, who took charge of the passengers, and asked me when I first went on board who I was; he asked me to lend him men to keep the runners from the ship, which I did; he told me he thought the passengers could not be landed that night, after which Capt. Peabody told me they would not be landed there, and told me, in presence of a police officer representing Castle Garden to give him all the assistance he required in keeping the passengers aboard; the officer had four of my men to assist him during the night; about seven o'clock I went into the steerage to put up lights for the passengers; I heard a woman moaning as if in pain; I went to her; she was lying in an upper berth: she seemed dirty and had a quilt on her; I did not notice in particular her covering; I asked her what was the matter; she said she did not know; she repeated this answer several times; I asked some of the women around the same question, but they could not tell me; they said she was sick; I immediately went to the cabin for the doctor of the ship and told him there was a woman lying in the steerage sick, and requested him to come down and see her, which he instantly did; I accompanied him down, and after he examined her I asked him what was the matter with the woman; he said he thought she was going to be confined; I asked him if that night; he said he thought she would; I asked him if he wanted any assistance of mine; he said not, if he could get some of the women to assist him; I heard a woman say she would assist the doctor; I then went upon deck; about eight o'clock I went below and found the doctor still there; I asked him how she got along; he told me she had been delivered of a still-born child; I looked at deceased, and Dr. Herrick said her clothing was not sufficient; I saw some bed clothing belonging to a passenger, and told the passenger to put them on deceased, which she did, and the doctor covered her up; he got the consent of the woman to remain with deceased and take care of her and call him if required; at ten o'clock I went down again and saw deceased; she seemed in the same condition, except she complained of cold feet, and we put hot water to them; I left and went home, telling the woman if anything occurred to be sure and call the doctor; next morning, at seven o'clock, I returned to the ship and found deceased in the same condition; I understood the doctor had been down previous to my coming aboard; I found tea was being made for deceased; shortly after my arrival, between seven and eight o'clock, the officer and another employe from Castle Garden began to remove the passengers; about the time they were nearly off I went to see deceased, and found the blankets were removed from her—I suppose by the person owning them; I called the attention of Officer Montgomery, and asked him what he was going to do with deceased; he said he did not know; he did not think she was in a condition to be removed; I told him it was too bad to let the woman lay as she was without some care; he said he could not take her away as she was; I said we must cover her up then; I first covered her with a large piece of carpet; the steamboat left the ship with the passengers; I then went on deck for the purpose of getting blankets from the cabin; I met Capt. Peabody and stated the case to him; he told me to use anything there was in the cabin, and to tell the steward to make anything that was necessary for her condition; Dr. Herrick visited her several times; I found Dr. Herrick getting the blankets which I was going after, and we put them under and over deceased; I had tea brought from the market for deceased several times; my men also looked after her; about two o'clock in the afternoon I saw the owner of the ship, Mr. Charles Lamson; I stated the case to him; he said she must be attended to immediately; we saw officer Daniels, and told him the condition deceased was in; I told him the Commissioners of Emigration had not removed her, and that Officer Mountjoy had promised me in the morning to report the condition to them; Officer Daniels left to attend to the notifying the Commissioners; about half-past four P. M., my wife came down to the ship with some gruel, with wine in it, for deceased; about ten minutes past six, same day, I went aboard and found she was removed from the steerage to the main cabin; I did not see who moved her there; she was comfortably situated in the cabin; the Steward was in the cabin with her; I saw the doctor with her as late as four o'clock; about half-past six o'clock I left the ship for home; I heard the Steward was going ashore, and told the watchman he must take care of the deceased until the Steward returned; next morning, Thursday, I came down to the ship again and found deceased in the same condition as on the previous evening; I found a woman with deceased whom I understood Capt. De Camp had sent there; I looked at deceased, and noticed she had dirty clothing on, and suggested the propriety of getting cleaner clothing; the woman said she had nothing; I told her I would get some; I gave her money to get a clean undergarment; I took care of deceased while she was absent; she returned soon and washed deceased, and put on the clean garment; about eight o'clock in the morning of Thursday last a letter was handed to me by a man from Castle Garden; it was directed to Capt. Peabody, or officer in charge of the ship; as I was in charge of the ship I opened it, and told the man the letter was dated the day previous, and its directions had already been executed; he said he knew it had, for he was present at the removal of deceased, and said he neglected to leave the letter the night before; when I first went on board the ship on Thursday morning I saw Dr. Herrick with the deceased, and was told he had been up the best part of the night with her, about 9 or 10 o'clock; I and Officer Daniels went to the station-house to see what was to be done with the body of the child; the sergeant in charge told Officer Daniels to notify the Coroner, which he did; I do not think Capt. Peabody was aboard the ship after giving orders to have the woman properly cared for; I do not know that I had any conversation with him after; about half-past 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and after the Coroner had taken deceased's testimony and left, two gentlemen representing themselves physicians, and sent from Castle Garden, one of whom I saw examine the woman at the time the Coroner was present; he said to me, "This is our head physician," introducing his companion; he said they had come to examine deceased to see if she could be removed; I went with them to the cabin, and they examined her; I asked them if they were going to remove her, and they said she must be removed; they brought an ambulance with them, in which they took her away at 5 o'clock P. M.; I gave all the assistance necessary with bed and blankets; there was time to remove deceased from the steerage to the cabin after the doctor saw her, before her confinement; the bed in the steerage under deceased was considerably torn, and she was lying on straw which was wet at the time we tucked the blankets under her; Officer Mountjoy took charge of the passengers and hurried them from the ship to the steamboat, and he was the one that conducted their transmission from the ship to the steamboat; a Mr. Hall, connected with Castle Garden, stood by watching the baggage.

TESTIMONY OF MARGARET BURNS.

Margaret Burns testified as follows: I was a passenger on board the ship *Neptune* that arrived at this port on Tuesday last; I knew deceased, Mary A. Gilroy; we were not long out before I thought from her appearance she was in the family way; I saw her every day during the voyage; did not hear her complain of sickness until the night we landed, Tuesday night; Dr. Herrick called on me to assist him while confining deceased; I consented to assist him, and after he delivered her, he arranged her in her berth, and went for some gruel and bread and butter for her; he also put jars of hot water to her feet, and rubbed her legs and feet; during the night I got up twice to see her; I staid with her an hour after her delivery; cannot say whether the doctor asked me to stay with her all night; at my visit to her during the night, she said she felt poorly; at the second visit I examined her feet, and found her legs and feet cold, but the jars were at her feet; she had a bed of straw, but when I left in the morning she was well covered with blankets; I never saw a doctor under such circumstances more kind and attentive to sick persons than was Dr. Herrick to deceased; it was very cold in the steerage, and there was no fire.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY WATKINS.

Henry Watkins testified as follows: I live at No. 25 Rose-street; I was passenger steward on board the ship *Neptune* on her late voyage from Liverpool to this port; my duties as such were to attend to the passengers, their cleanliness, to dealing out provisions, and their general comfort; under the direction of the chief mate, Mr. Warburton, I accompanied Dr. Herrick around his morning and evening visits; two of our female passengers, early in the voyage, were known by the doctor and myself to be in the family way, and the doctor treated them with marked kindness; but the deceased was not known to be in the family way by the doctor and myself until the morning of the day of her confinement; then one of the female passengers told me that deceased was in that condition; I inquired of her if that was so; she said it was; she was lying in her berth upon a good bed, which was taken from her at the time the order was given for passengers to go ashore; the bed belonged to Mary Cluney, and she took it from under deceased; two or three women put a half mattress and straw in its place; I called the doctor's attention to the deceased on Tuesday morning about half an hour previous to the doctor from Quarantine coming aboard; I had orders to have all passengers on deck, which was done, except the deceased and another woman that was tardy in dressing; before getting them up, the other passengers were coming down; I called the attention of a person that came out with the Health Officer to the fact that deceased was sick; he said, well, if he does not like to come down and see her let her stop where she is; I could have got both the women up had there been time so to do; after leaving Quarantine Dr. Herrick prescribed for her; I took medicine to her during Tuesday, and previous to her confinement—three different times by the orders of the doctor; as soon as we got up to the dock I gave her some tea; after which I left the ship and returned about nine o'clock, and then I learned deceased had been confined; I went into the cabin, and the doctor told me Mary was confined; he asked me if I knew where the stone bottle was that had been used for Mrs. Lloyd's feet; we could not get it, but the steward found a large stone jar, which was filled with hot water, and the doctor applied it to the feet of the deceased; some of the passengers loaned their blankets, and the doctor used them to cover deceased with; I took down some tea, arrow-root, and bread and butter for deceased, but found two women in attendance, one of whom was giving deceased some tea; next morning the passengers took their blankets from deceased; deceased told me she felt cold; I went to Capt Peabody and told him deceased felt cold, that the women had taken their blankets away; he ordered me to send the doctor to him immediately; this was after the passengers left the ship; I sent the doctor to the Captain; he soon returned, and told me the Captain had ordered blankets to be taken out of the cabin; I carried two, and the doctor carried two, and I put two of them on her back, and the doctor put his around her feet; he examined her feet, and wrapped them up; she said she felt more comfortable; I asked one of the police officers on board what he was going to do with deceased; he said he did not know: on Sunday or Monday she was on deck getting medicine; it was very cold; I did not hear deceased complain of her feet being cold; there was another passenger who did, and the doctor attended to her immediately; deceased had been troubled with bowel complaint for some time; we had a very boisterous voyage, and we had a good deal of water between decks, which made it impossible to make the passengers comfortable.

The remainder of the testimony of this witness was unimportant. Several other witnesses were examined, who corroborated the above statements.

TESTIMONY OF DR. HERRICK.

Dr. J. C. Herrick, Surgeon of the *Neptune*, was examined. He gave a detailed statement of the condition of the woman while under his treatment, and of the means adopted by him for her relief after he learned that she was about to be confined. His evidence concluded as follows: "Between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday morning a man came on board, and went in and saw deceased; after he came out of the stateroom I asked him if he was from Castle Garden; he said yes; I then asked him why they did not send a physician or nurse, or some one to take care of deceased; I don't recollect his reply; after be left; I told Officer Daniels and Mr. Kirby I should leave the vessel that day, having previously heard from Mr. Kirby that the Commissioners of Emigration had been notified of the condition of Mrs. Gilroy; Mr. Kirby said he would go and notify them, for nothing more as yet had been done for her; I also was told that she had been removed from the steerage to the cabin under the orders of the Commissioners of Emigration; I did not understand Officer Daniels to request me to remain on board until the Coroner came, or I should most certainly not have left the ship.

The inquest was then adjourned. Many witnesses are to be examined, and it is probable the investigation will occupy several days.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justices Dodge and Ledwith.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

Mr. ARTHUR HADDOCK, of the firm of HADDOCK & SON, tobacco dealers, and doing business at No. 572 Hudson-street, made complaint against CHAS. DAVIS for attempting to steal a quantity of tobacco, valued at $2,000. The complainant stated that about 11 o'clock on the night of the 15th inst. he went down stairs into the cellar, situated beneath the premises of the firm, to see if all was safe. As he opened the door a man ran out of the cellar into the street. Mr. HADDOCK pursued the fellow several blocks, calling out to the bystanders to "stop thief." Officer MILLY, of the Ninth Precinct, who was passing through Greenwich-street, heard the cry of "stop thief," when he headed off the accused and arrested him, learning from him that his name was CHAS. DAVIS. On reaching the station-house Mr. HADDOCK identified the prisoner as the man who was found concealed in his cellar. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail. DAVIS is 22 years of age, a native of Lockport, N. Y., and resides at No. 489 Greenwich-street.

REFITTING HER WARDROBE.

Mrs. SARAH E. CLARK, residing at No. 92 West Thirty-third-street, caused the arrest of MARY CONNOLLY by Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of personal apparel valued at $185. The complainant stated that MARY was a domestic in her employ, and that in a closet on the first floor of her residence she had stored a mink muff and collar, two satin dresses and other articles, amounting to the value of $185. Mrs. CLARK gave the girl permission to advertise for another situation, and, on the evening of the 8th inst., MARY was in one of the parlors adjoining the closet, having been left there by her mistress. The next day, having occasion to visit the closet, Mrs. CLARK discovered that the above-mentioned articles had been removed. As the accused was the only one beside the members of the family who had access to the closet, she made the complaint. The prisoner was committed to answer the charge at the General Sessions, in default of $500 bail. MARY is 44 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides in West Forty-seventh-street.

A FEMALE OPERATOR.

Mrs. NAOMI F. DYCKMAN, residing at Orange, N. J., entered Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co.'s dry goods store, in Broadway, to make some purchases. While looking at samples exhibited by the salesman, she laid her pocket-book, containing nearly $16 in money and railroad tickets, on the counter. As she did so she noticed a woman, fashionably dressed, standing close to her. Moving away from the place where her pocket-book lay, Mrs. DYCKMAN returned for it, but failed to find it. She immediately accused the woman, already alluded to, of the larceny, but she indignantly denied the charge. Search was about being made, however, when the accused acknowledged that she had the pocket-book, at the same time returning it to the owner. She gave the name of ELIZA C. STANLEY, and begged hard to be let go, but she was taken into custody. The prisoner was committed for examination.

DISHONEST WASHERWOMAN.

Mrs. MARY PULLSHER, residing at No. 23 Harrison-street, made complaint against MARY CAHILL, a day washerwoman, who was employed by complainant on Saturday to wash some soiled linen, for stealing a quantity of the same, valued at $60. The complainant instituted inquiries, and found a portion of the missing property in the possession of the accused, and she acknowledged having pawned the remaining portion. The accused was arrested by Officer BARDES, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and she was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. MARY is a native of Ireland, resides in Houston-street, but does not know her age.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

SILK ROBBERY.

On the 11th ult. a case of silk, valued at $3,500, was carried off from beneath the hatchway of premises No. 36 Walker-street, occupied by Messrs. JOHN RYLE & Co., by some persons unknown, who made a successful escape with their booty. On discovering their loss the firm called upon Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, and requested that investigations be made in the matter. Officer FIELD was immediately detailed to work up the case. After due inquiry the officer learned that a case of goods tallying with the description given by Messrs. RYLE & Co. of their lost property had been offered for sale to Mr. BERNSTEIN, of No. 324 Canal-street, at a rate far below its actual value. Believing that the goods had been stolen, Mr. BERNSTEIN very shrewdly made a bargain for the silks, at the same time informing the police of the fact. Soon after the case was brought to Mr. B.'s store by a carman, who said that the owner would call in a few minutes for the money agreed upon as the price of the same. Nothing more, however, was seen of the person so indicated. After continued search, Officer FIELD found the carman, named MICHAEL KELLY, who had delivered the case, and learned from him that he had been employed by a man living at No. 184 Seventh-street, to carry the case to its destination. On Saturday night Officer FIELD, accompanied by Officers MOONEY and MALONEY, and KELLY, the carman, went to the number given by the carman. In front of the house they found a man who was at once identified by KELLY as the one who had engaged him to convey the silk to Mr. BERNSTEIN's store. He was accordingly arrested when he gave the name of CASPAR PARRIS. After securing PARRIS the officer entered No. 184 Seventh-street, and there arrested ABRAHAM GREENTHALL, more familiarly known to the police as "General" Greenthall. He at first resisted the efforts of the officers to make him their prisoner, assisted by his wife and daughter. After a sharp struggle, GREENTHALL changed his tune, and endeavored to tempt the officers into releasing him, offering to give them the sum of $300 and a gold watch and chain. He proved unsuccessful, however, and both prisoners were conveyed to the Fifth Precinct Station-house. Here GREENTHALL offered Capt. PETTY $400 to let him go, but was again unsuccessful. Both prisoners were committed for examination. The whole of the stolen property was recovered.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A BARKEEPER IN TROUBLE.

Mr. LOUIS SCHULTZ, who lived at No. 35 Third-avenue, made a charge of larceny against JOHN SCHNEIDER, a barkeeper, formerly in the employ of ANTOIN FRICK, a saloon-keeper at the above number. The accused was arrested by Officer HARTELL, of the Seventeenth Precinct. The complainant stated that he had left a quantity of jewelry, valued at $150, with Mr. FRICK for safekeeping, and he alleges that SCHNEIDER took the property from the drawer where it had been laid. One of the chains taken by the prisoner was left by him at a saloon on the corner of Mott-street and Chatham-square, in payment for refreshments. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Our Iron-Clad Navy—A Visit to its Resting Place.

A few days ago our reporter visited the iron-clad depot on the Delaware, and saw the vessels laid up there. It is not long since the vessels were removed from a point near the Navy-yard to the so-called channel at the back of League Island. This channel is six hnndred feet in width, and is daily uncovered by the tide, so as to leave a portion of it more like land than water. There is a narrow place in the middle of the channel, of sufficient depth to receive a single monitor, and in this the vessels are drawn up in a line. At times, when the tide is very low, the monitors are to be seen fast in the mud, and elevated several feet above their usual height when in the water. The bottoms of the vessels will undoubtedly be much damaged by a long continuance in this place, and the effect of the water there has been to strip the paint off their sides already. One of the officers in charge of the *Dictator* and *New Ironsides* stated that he expected, if the stories about the ice are true, to find his charge at the bottom before the Winter was over. It is also known that if the vessels were wanted for service they coutd not be got out in less than a month. The *Dictator* and *New Ironsides* are moored out of the main channel, and are very secure, if security consists in chains and anchors. The hatches of the *Dictator* are to be sealed up, for fear of being submerged, so that the only entrance will be through the turret. Now is not this is rather a dangerous experiment? Here are vessels which have cost the government many millions of dollars placed in a position where they will certainly be damaged, and, possibly, some of them may be destroyed, as it is said that when the ice is in motion, it moves at the rate of five or six miles an hour, and no vessel can then lie in the channel. Surely there are plenty of places within the bounds of the United States where our iron-clads could lie in safety without being subjected to the damaging influences which are at work at the iron-clad depot on the Delaware.

The Fire in Ward School No 33.

We have been requested to publish the following card, exaggerated reports of the damage done by the fire having got into circulation:

WARD SCHOOL No. 33.

The fire at this school-house to-day was trivial in its character. No damage was done to the building, except in a store-room on the basement floor. The school was dismissed quietly and in order, and no person was injured in the least. H. CARLISLE,

Clerk of Board of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 15, 1866.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by G. G. BARNARD, P. J., and CLERKE and INGRAHAM, J. J. Court opens at 11 A. M. Non-enumerated motions and Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 449, 617, 633, 635, 639, 645, 651, 393, 611, 776, 311, 653, 659, 665, 669, 689, 691, 668, 695, 697.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 522, 954, 548, 220, 564, 570, 576, 584, 585, 586, 590, 594, 598, 614, 90, 440, 560, 1020, 272, 154, 568½.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice Sutherland. Nos. 10, 37; call begins at No. 38.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Held by Justice JONES.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 2041, 1837, 1825, 1475, 4669, 5533, 1463, 1817, 1819, 5400½, 1685, 901, 1798, 1841, 1357, 1573. *Part II.*—Held by Chief Justice ROBERTSON.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 3810, 2176, 2140, 582, 2138, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230.

COMMON PLEAS COURT, TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Judge CARDOZO.—Nos. 1186, 120, 1187, 1389, 1312, 1298, 1119, 973, 1252, 1332, 908, 1378, 1144, 114, 1270. *Part II.*—Held by DALY, First Judge.—Nos. 1377, 891, 1272, 776, 1394, 1118, 1404, 1169, 1341, 1384, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414.

Instructions to Juries in Actions of Tort—Error to Add Interest to the Amount of Damages.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Barnard, Clerke and Ingraham.

Robert P. Black vs. *The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover for damages to cattle alleged to have been received on board of defendants' boat. During the trial, which lasted three days, a number of exceptions were taken by the defendants, and among others one to the following language in the charge: "If you come to the conclusion that the defendants were liable for some damage, you will add to the amount of damage for which you think them liable, and add for the purpose of idemnifying the plaintiff, interest from April, 1860, to the present time."

The jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and the defendants appealed.

The General Term reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial.

INGRAHAM, J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, among other things said: "It has been for a long time a controverted question whether in actions of tort, interest could be given as a matter of right in addition to damages."

"In *Dana* vs. *Fredler* (2 Kernan, 42), it was held that in action for damages on a breach of a contract, the plaintiff was entitled to interest on the damages awarded for the breach, from that time until the trial. So in actions for trespass for taking plaintiff's property (1 John Rep. 134; 1 Baldwin, 138), and in trover (4 Cow. 58; 7 Wend. 355), the plaintiff has been considered as entitled to interest on the value of the property taken or converted from the time of conversion; but this rule has not, as far as I am aware of, been applied to other classes of torts, where there was no property taken or converted, and where the question was one of damage *purely unliquidated* and to be assessed by a jury. The rule in such cases has been to leave the question to the jury, not only as to amount of damages, but as to question of interest."

Washington Murray for the railroad and appellant; M. Goeppe for Black, the respondent.

Important Question on the Law of Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 15.

Before Judges Barnard, Clerke and Ingraham.

Manuel Barrera vs. *Antonio Entensa.*—The plaintiff obtained an order for arrest in the sum of $3,000 against the defendant on the ground that the defendant had received goods of the plaintiff to the amount of $2,350 to sell; had sold the same, put the money in his pocket, and refused to pay over to the plaintiff.

The defendant, who has been in the debtors' prison in Ludlow-street, confined under this order, since Nov. 6, 1865, made a motion before Hon. Justice LEONARD to be discharged, and showed the following facts: That in August last he received in Havana, from the plaintiff 3,300 cigars, of the value there of $1,655, to be smuggled through the Custom-house in New-York, and when so smuggled, the defendant was to sell the same, or put them in the hands of some merchant or broker in New-York for sale, the plaintiff to assume all risks of smuggling on shipboard and of the sale. The defendant further showed that he smuggled the cigars through the Custom-house and tried to sell them, but finally put them in the hands of one Broome for sale, under a commission of 2½ per cent. This Broome was at the time a man in good credit and standing, had sold similar goods for the plaintiff's brother and other Cubans, and was recommended by the plaintiff's brother and a Mr. Gonzales. After Broome had got the cigars he disappeared, and the defendant supposed he must have sold them and pocketed the proceeds. The defendant denied positively that he ever received any of the proceeds thereof.

The defendant's story was in some respects corroborated by two affidavits.

His Honor Justice LEONARD denied the motion for discharge. From that denial the defendant appealed to the General Term, and the case was argued before the above three Judges, by Dennis McMahon for the defendant, and by Mr. Voorhies, and Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for the plaintiff.

The defendant's counsel claimed on the argument that his client was entitled to a discharge on two grounds:

First—That he had established that his client had not received the proceeds of the cigars, but that Bromne had.

Second—That even if there was enough on which to make the arrest, yet on the new light presented by the defence, viz.; that the goods were taken on a contract to smuggle them, the contract was of that nature that it should not be enforced. It was not a lawful trust, a breach of which would call on this court to interpose in behalf of the plaintiff. In such a case the position of the defendant is the more powerful. The alleged trust was clearly immoral and illegal. It was a bailment of goods to be smuggled through the New-York Custom-house, and thereafter to be sold. If any part of the trust was illegal, the whole was, and no part of it can be enforced in a court of justice.

The counsel cited a number of legal authorities to sustain this decision.

After hearing the counsel for the plaintiff, the Court agreed with Mr. McMahon's second position, viz., as to the illegal nature of the bailment, and reversed Judge Leonard's denial with costs on appeal and costs below, and ordered the defendant's discharge on his stipulating to bring no action for the wrongful arrest; against the latter part of the order Mr. McMahon objected, but the Court said they were accustomed to impose those conditions where the original order of arrest was granted on a proper state of facts. Defendant discharged.

D. & T. McMahon for defendant; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for plaintiff.

Action Against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company—The Six Cent Fare.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

Before Justice McCunn.

Moneypenny vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff brought the action to recover the sum of $1,100, being the aggregate of twenty-two penalties of $50 each. It is brought under the General Railroad Act, under which plaintiff claims that the Sixth-avenue Company were incorporated, which act prohibits their charging more than three cents a mile or fraction of a mile. For charging more he claims the company forfeit, according to the statute, $50 each time, besides the fare. To test the question he rode twenty-two times from Fourth-street to Fourteenth-street—a distance less than a mile—paid his fare each time, but each time protested against the action of the conductor in charging six cents.

In defence, the company set up that by the resolutions of the Common Council of this city, passed in 1854, and subsequently confirmed by the Legislature, they were authorized to charge five cents for any distance, however short. To this defence the plaintiff put in a demurrer, alleging that the act of 1857, commonly called the General Railroad Act, annuls any such agreement or ordinance of the Common Council. The case was argued at length yesterday on this demurrer. Decision reserved. For plaintiff, Mr. Gerry; for defendants, Ex-Justice Slosson.

Liability of the City for Loss of Life Resulting from Defective Piers—A Verdict of $1,200 Against the Corporation.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

Before Daly, First Judge and a Jury.

William R. Wilson, Administrator, &c. vs. *The Mayor of New-York, &c.*—This action was brought against the city by the plaintiff as administrator, to recover the sum of $5,000 under the statute of 1847.

The damages sustained by the plaintiff are briefly these, as appear from the pleadings and the testimony on the trial:

On Sunday, the 2d day of August, 1863, Wm. E. Wilson, a lad aged about 16 years, who was a son of the plaintiff, went in company with several of his companions to Pier No. 64, foot of Fifth-street, East River, for the purpose of bathing. Young Wilson, not being able to swim, remained on the pier in charge of the clothes, while the others went in to bathe. The boys remained there until dark, and while they were leaving the pier the lad Wilson fell through a hole, which had been made in it the Thursday previous, and was drowned before he could be rescued by his companions. The hole is represented as having been about six feet long and twenty inches wide.

The testimony further showed that the pier in question had been leased by the city to one Geo. Brown, and that it was held and used by him, but that the city had the right to use a portion of it for the purpose of dumping dirt. There was no proof that the lad knew of the hole in the pier; on the contrary, several witnesses testified that he had not been there during the preceding week; that he was habitually afraid of going into the water, and never indulged in bathing. His salary at the time of his death was $2 50 per week. The action was brought by his father under the statute, as the next of kin, to recover $5,000—the maximum amount—on the ground that the deceased contributed to his father's support.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the case was summed up to the jury. It was contended on behalf of the counsel for the city that the plaintiff could not recover, because, by his own showing, the deceased boy had been guilty of negligence in walking on a pier, with which he was unacquainted, after dark. It was also contended that there was at the time of the accident a corporation ordinance of this city in force which prohibited, under a penalty for its violation, all persons from bathing within certain prescribed limits; that deceased was within those limits at the time, and although not actually a bather, he was there for the purpose of aiding and abetting others in the violation of the law, and it was a well-established principle that one could not take advantage of his illegal acts. Counsel furthermore contended that, if any one was liable, it was Mr. Brown, the lessee of the pier, to whom, in law, the plaintiff must look for redress.

The Court, in charging the jury, said it was not intended by the legislators who passed the act under which this suit was brought, and by virtue of which the father of his lost child seeks to recover damages against the city, that any amount in money could recompense the wounded affection, or make good the loss. It was intended merely to enable a party, next of kin, to recover of those who, through gross carelessness or negligence, caused the death of one who was at the time, in whole or in part, contributing to the support and maintenance of the person bringing the action. After citing several cases, by way of illustrating the intention of the Legislature, he said that what would be a reasonable and fair verdict in case the plaintiff were a millionaire, would not be proper in a case like this. The jury could not exceed $5,000, and they might agree upon any amount under that which, under the circumstances, they believed would be equitable. The Court did not think the corporation ordinance in regard to bathing within certain limits had anything to do with the case. That ordinance was passed to prevent persons from improperly exposing their persons in thickly-inhabited parts of the city. The jury must also take into consideration the age of the deceased; but sometimes bright, active boys, such as this one was shown to be, could better look out for themselves than men of 60 years. No animal was so utterly helpless upon its entrance into this world as a human being. Providence had wisely ordered it. The parent must nurse, guide and provide for the infant, and in old age the parent had a natural and a moral right to look to his or her offspring for maintenance; and it was upon this great and holy theory that the law, by virtue of which this action was brought, had been based. All the questions of fact the Court would leave to the jury.

The latter, after an absence of about an hour, returned with a verdict for plaintiff of $1,200.

For plaintiff, F. F. Marbury; for defendants, J. K. Hackett.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Present—Daly, First Judge, and Brady and Cardozo, Judges.

Moody Cummings, appellant, *vs.* Samuel Mills, respondent; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Daly, J. Robert Cross, respondent, *vs.* the Mayor etc. of New-York, appellant; report set aside and new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Brady and Daly, J. J. Aaron Jacobs, respondent, *vs.* Henry H. Morange, appellant; order affirmed conditionally, order to be settled by Judge at Chambers. Solomon L. Hull, respondent, *vs.* Alexander Brandon, appellant; judgment reversed; opinion by Daly, J. Henry James, respondent, *vs.* Fred. L. Hager, appellant; judgment reversed; opinion by Daly, J. Fred. Siefke, respondent, *vs.* And. Kock, appellant; judgment reversed; opinion by Daly, J. Albert Dung, respondent, *vs.* Andrews Garvey, appellant; judgment reversed; opinion by Daly & Cardozo, J., J. Peter Reid, appellant, *vs.* John Kelly, respondent; re-argument ordered. Cornelius L. Schemerhorn, appellant, *vs.* Fernando Wood, respondent; appeal dismissed; opinion by Cardozo, J. Amasa S. Foster, appellant, *vs.* Rufus H. Wood, administrator, respondent; report of referee confirmed, with costs; opinion by Daly, J. Geacoms Miliani, appellant, *vs.* Briselcini Flores; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Cardozo, J.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Justice McCunn.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Luke Rigney *vs.* Edward Dennis; Sullivan Street *vs.* E. S. Lockwood; Wm. Evens *vs.* Theodore B. Bronson; Catherine Gori *vs.* Alfred Smith, Jr.

ORDERS GRANTED.

Julius Hazak *vs.* Henry Zimmer; Samuel Gregory *vs.* Aguila B. Marshall.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JAN. 3.

By Justice Sutherland.

Mary J. Pierce *vs.* Benjamin Pierce; motion denied. Arthur S. Cholwell *vs.* Martha C. Hawley; memoranda for counsel. In the matter of the application of Plinz Freeman; report confirmed and order granted. Solomon Worden *vs.* Albert Fleet; certificates of proof, &c., granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

STEALING CLOTHING.

James Mulligan, alias James Flynn, charged with having on the 3d day of January entered the premises of Benjamin Marx, No. 169 Lexington-avenue, and stolen therefrom various articles of gentlemen's wearing apparel, amounting to the value of $52, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

Reuben G. Drew, of No. 26 Carmine-street, a young man about twenty-three years of age, was brought up and tried on a charge of felonious assault and battery, in having, on the 7th day of November, 1865, shot his brother, Thomas W. Drew, in the neck. It appeared from the testimony in this case that on the evening in question the complainant called at the house of his mother, and demanded the sum of $68, which she refused to pay to him on the ground that she did not owe it to him; that thereupon complainant addressed very abusive language to her, informing her that he would make her pay it; that she ordered him out of the house, when he refused to go; that his brother, Reuben, the prisoner, being called upon, told him he had better leave; that upon the interference of Reuben, complainant put his hand in his breast pocket, as if to draw a weapon, when Reuben, in bodily fear and in self-defence, shot the complainant as alleged; and that the complainant was in the habit of carrying deadly weapons about his person, besides having on one occasion threatened the life of Reuben. The jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

STOLE A CHEST OF TEA.

Thomas Hayes, charged with stealing a chest of tea, valued at $40, from the store of Charles J. Gould, of No. 183 Greenwich-street, on the 4th day of January, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

A PILFERING DOMESTIC.

Laura Brennan, a servant-girl, charged with having at various times and in various places, where she was employed as domestic, stolen articles of the value of $76, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

THEFT OF OTTER-SKINS.

Henry A. Ham, charged with having stolen from Reuben Isdell, of No. 4 Dey-street, on the 29th day of December, 1865, twenty-five otter-skins, valued at $305, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

CASE OF ALLEGED MURDER.

John Goodman was put on trial, charged with having murdered Daniel McDonald, by stabbing him in the breast, in the house of Michael Fay, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, on the 7th of November, 1865. The jury having been empanneled, Mr. Bedford, the Assistant District-Attorney, opened the case for the prosecution. It appeared that at the time referred to, the prisoner and the deceased met in a room immediately adjoining the bar on the premises named; that they had previously quarreled, and that the prisoner had intimated his dislike for the deceased; that if there was any altercation between them, it was conducted very quietly, as persons in the bar-room did not hear any noise; that the deceased left the house by a side door, which was usually kept locked, and walked on the sidewalk down the Second-avenue, with his hand on his breast, and was found lying in a hallway, and that deceased, when approached by an officer, said "that fellow stabbed me." Dr. Robinson, who made the post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, testified that he found an incised wound two and a half inches from the middle of the neck, one inch and a quarter long, penetrating downward toward the centre of the body. He believed the wound to have been the cause of death.

Mr. S. H. Stuart is counsel for the defence. Case to be continued.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 15, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '67	123	400	N. Y. Cen......s30	93⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104	100	Erie Railroad	91⅛
16,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s. C.'62	104	100	do	91⅜
2,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R.'64	101⅞	400	do......c	91⅜
50,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s.C.'65	101⅞	100	do......s5	91⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Cou. Indorsed	93	100	do......s10	91
			100	do......s15	90½
14,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93⅛	100	do......s10	90⅞
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	99⅛	100	do......2d call	91½
			500	do	91⅛
2,000	do.2d S..Small	99⅜	6	Erie Pref	85½
26,000	do	95⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.	105½
500	do	99	100	Mich. Cen. R.	105
75,000	do......3d Ser.	98⅞	1000	M. S. & N. I.	69⅛
45,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	98⅞	900	do	69⅜
			200	do......s30	69⅛
15,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	99¼	100	do..2d call.s10	69⅛
			10	Panama R.	240
10,000	do......2d call	99⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R......s30	126
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	79	1200	Cleve. & Pitts	77½
			1000	do	77⅛
5,000	Virginia 6s	72	500	do	77⅞
15,000	N. Car. 6s	85¼	6000	do	78
12,000	do......s30	85	500	do......s30	77⅜
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	26½	2500	do	78¼
2,000	Erie 1st M.	99	500	do......2d call	77⅜
2,000	Erie 3d M.	99	100	do......s10	77⅜
3,000	Harlem 3d M.	93	400	Chic. & N. W.	32⅛
5,000	At. & G.W.1st M. Ohio Division	98	200	do	32⅝
			1200	do	32¾
5,000	Amer. Gold	139⅜	400	do	32⅞
15	Am. Exchange Bk.	110	1500	do	33
10	Cen. National B'k.	108	200	do......2d call	32⅜
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	96	1000	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	58⅜
10	Bank of Commerce	104	1800	do	58½
50	Ninth Nat. Bank	104	300	do	58⅝
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	44	300	Chi. & R. I.	105
300	do......2d call	44⅛	300	do	105¼
100	Canton Co.	43⅜	100	do......b10	105⅛
30	Western U. Tel.	47	200	do......s30	105
300	Quick. Min. Co.	42	100	do......s3	105
50	do	41⅜	400	do......2d call	104⅞
100	Mariposa Pref	17⅜	400	do	104⅜
100	At. Mail S. Co.	134	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	96⅜
100	do	134¼	200	Del., L. & West. R.	150
200	do	135	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	96
100	Wyom. V. Coal	53	200	do......b10	96
700	Reading R.	102⅝	500	do	95⅞
500	do......s30	102⅜	2500	do	95⅜
200	do......s30	102¼	200	do......s10	95⅜
500	do	102⅛	26	do	95½
100	do......2d call	102⅜	600	do......2d call	95⅝

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	43⅛	600	Chic. & N. W.	32⅛
500	Reading R......s30	102⅛	300	do	32⅝
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅝	100	do	32¼
100	do......b10	68⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	58¼
200	do......s10	68⅛	100	do	58⅛
500	Cleve. & Pitts	77	100	P., F. W. & C.	95⅛
1100	do	76⅜	1000	do	95⅜
300	do......s10	76⅛			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	93⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅛
9,000	do	93	500	do	68
7,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	98⅜	400	do	67⅞
			800	Cleve. & P.	76⅛
2,000	do...3d Ser.	98⅞	2500	do	76
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	87	500	Chi. & N. W.	31⅛
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	43⅜	500	do	31⅜
100	do	43⅛	800	do	31½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41⅝	800	Cleve. & Tol.	106
200	do	41⅛	500	Chic. & R. Is.	103⅛
100	Mariposa Min	13⅛	200	do......s30	103
800	N. Y. Central	93	200	do......b30	103⅜
100	do	92⅞	100	do......s10	103⅛
500	Erie Railroad	91⅛	200	P., F. W. & C.	94⅜
40	Reading R.	101⅜	1100	do	94⅜
400	do	101⅞	50	do	95
90	Mich. Cen. R.	105	200	do	94⅞
300	Chi. & N.W.Prf.	57⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600	Schuylkill Coal...s3	15⅛	3200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	69⅛
200	New-York Cen...s3	94⅜	2100	do......c	69⅛
400	do	94⅜	600	do	69⅜
200	do	94⅛	400	do......c	69⅜
100	do......c	94⅜	200	do......s60	68⅞
200	Erie Railroad......c	91⅛	300	Chic. & R. I......c	104⅜
100	do......s3	91⅛	300	do......s3	104⅜
200	do	91⅛	100	do	104⅜
300	do	91⅜	100	do......s3	104⅜
100	do......b3	91⅜	300	do......b3	104⅜
100	do......b4	91⅛	1000	do......b30	104⅜
1500	Cleve. & P.x-d..s3	78	1000	do......s15	104½
1500	do......c	78	100	do	104⅜
2400	do	78	1000	Chic. & N. W.	32⅜
700	do......s3	77⅞	100	do......b3	32⅜
100	do......c	77⅞	100	C. & N. W. Pref.s3	58⅜
600	do......b3	78	100	do......c	58⅜
300	do	77⅞	100	do	58⅜
600	do......c	77⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.x-d.	95⅛
200	do......s3	77⅞	100	do......b3	95½
200	do	77⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	44⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.x-d.	[illegible]
700	Schuylkill Coal	15⅜	400	do......s3	[illegible]
200	do......b3	15⅜	200	do	[illegible]
900	do......s3	15⅜	600	do......c	[illegible]
100	do......c	15⅜	400	do	77
800	N. Y. Central	93⅛	800	do	[illegible]
100	do......s3	93⅜	500	do......s3	[illegible]
100	do	93⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
200	Erie Railroad......c	92⅛	100	do......b3	[illegible]
300	do	92⅛	300	do	[illegible]
1100	do	92	700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	56
1100	Reading R.	102⅜	100	do......s30	[illegible]
1100	Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅝	100	do	[illegible]
500	do......s3	68⅛	100	do......c	[illegible]
100	do......c	68⅝	100	Pitts., F.W.&C.x-d	[illegible]
100	do......s4m	65	400	do......s3	[illegible]
100	do......b90	68⅛	100	do......c	[illegible]
600	Chi. & R. I......s3	104⅛	300	do	[illegible]
600	do......b3	104⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅜	100	Mich. S. & N.I...s3	[illegible]
600	Schuylkill Coal	15⅛	1100	do	[illegible]
400	do......s3	15⅛	100	do......s5	[illegible]
100	Mariposa M.Co.	13⅞	400	do......s3	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal	43½	200	do	[illegible]
200	N. Y. Central	93⅛	400	Cleve. & P..x-d.	[illegible]
100	do......s10	93⅛	400	do......s3	[illegible]
500	do	93⅛	2500	do......s3	[illegible]
200	Erie Railroad	91⅛	1400	do	[illegible]
300	do	91⅛	500	do......b10	[illegible]
400	do......s3	91⅛	500	do......b3	[illegible]
200	do	91⅞	200	Chic. & Rk. Is.	[illegible]
500	do......b3	91⅞	200	do......s3	[illegible]
900	Reading R......s5	102	100	do	104
400	Catawissa R.	59	300	Ch. & N. W.	[illegible]
200	Catawissa Pref.	90	100	do......s3	[illegible]
100	P., Ft. W. & C..x-d	95	100	do......s30	[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this city, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 13, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,753,134
Increase in Specie	1,074,097
Increase in Deposits	2,284,745
Increase in Legal-Tender	1,402,470
Increase in Circulation	574,489

	Jan. 14, 1865.	Jan. 13, 1866.	Jan. 6, 1866.
Local Capital	$69,186,762	$8,878,509	$8,878,[illegible]
National		71,807,700	71,807,700
Total in C. H.	$69,186,762	$80,686,200	$80,686,200
Loans	189,686,750	234,938,193	233,185,059
Specie	21,357,606	16,852,568	15,778,471
Deposits	148,931,299	197,766,999	195,482,294
Legal-Tender	...	73,019,957	71,617,487
In Sub-Treas'y	22,074,934	72,735,474	67,988,957

The National Bank Circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$381,830	Seventh Ward	$104,350
Mer. Exchange	328,672	Broadway	815,112
Commerce	2,322,100	Mercantile	298,950
Ocean	475,156	Republic	535,900
Pacific	111,856	St. Nicholas	563,947
Market	414,333	Marine	221,306
Park	999,500	East River	199,300
Fourth	1,962,288	Second	269,700
Central	1,284,015	Continental	467,926
Mechanics'	303,596	Importers'	476,841
New-York	419,000	Ninth	890,700
M. Association	283,317	First	867,824
Metropolitan	842,500	Am. Exchange	252,960
Commonwealth	219,427	Gallatin	358,373
Leather	130,000	Citizens'	112,657
N. America	296,282	Union	352,978
Irving	189,900	Chatham	132,500
Tradesmen's	282,089	Shoe & Leather	490,000
Phenix	175,583	Hanover	177,247

Total 38 National Banks	$18,519,97[illegible]
Total 20 other National and Local Banks	642,9[illegible]
Total on Clearing-house report, Jan. 13	$19,162,9[illegible]
On previous report, Jan. 6	18,588,4[illegible]
Increase in circulation	$574,489

Every one of the footings of the last, as well as the preceding, bank statement shows a liberal increase, reflecting the rapid accumulation of capital at this point, and giving assurance of an easy money market for some time to come. The deposits have been added to to the extent of $2,284,745, and the Legal-tender reserve to the amount of $1,402,470, while the loans have been augmented by only $1,753,134. There have been over a million dollars added to the Specie reserve. The circulation has been extended $574,489. On the whole, the last statement is a strong one, and is favorably interpreted in the street. The market for Money to-day was unusually dull. Large amounts were offered to the leading dealers in Governments at 4@5 ₩ cent., and to other first-class houses at 5@6 ₩ cent. on call, but the requirements of borrowers were very moderate. Liberal sums were invested in government securities, and the temporary deposits in the Sub-Treasury at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. per annum were on the increase, pending the revival of an adequate demand at equally lucrative rates in the open market. Prime to good discounts were readily granted at 7@8 ₩ cent. per annum. Other mercantile credits were not in favor.

The Stock market opened strong and buoyant for government securities, railway shares and miscellaneous stock, on an improved investment and speculative inquiry. The early transactions in the leading railways showed an advance of ½@1 ₩ cent. on the closing rates of Saturday. At the 1 o'clock meeting of the Board the bidding was less spirited, especially on the Western share lists, and prices receded. A further weakening was noticeable at the final session of the Stock Exchange. The last Open Board sales were at somewht firmer rates, and subsequently the market closed with considerable vigor, in view of the heavy *short* interest yet to be protected, and of the utter absence of any disturbing influences of a substantial nature.

Government coin-bearing bonds were in good request through the greater part of the day at uniform figures. Seven-Thirties were actively sought after at a further fractional advance, and were in very moderate supply, especially the $50 and $100 notes of the earlier issues, to which the original subscribers (mostly people of limited resources, but of robust patriotism) seem to cling with encouraging tenacity. Certificates of Indebtedness and Compound Interest notes were in live demand at buoyant prices.

At 4 o'clock prices stood about as follows as compared with Saturday afternoon.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	93⅛	93⅛	Northwest	32¼	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s	104	104	N. West Pref	59⅛	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	99	99⅛	Rock Island	104	104
N. Y. Central	94	93	Fort Wayne	95⅞	[illegible]
Erie	91⅝	91⅞	Cumb'land Coal	43	[illegible]
Hudson	105	105	Quicksilver	41⅛	[illegible]
Reading	102⅝	102	Mariposa	13⅛	13
Mich. Southern	69⅛	68⅛	Canton	43⅞	43
Illinois Central	127½	127	Ohio Certificates	26⅛	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	78⅛	76⅛	American Gold	139⅞	[illegible]
Prairie du Chien	96	96⅛	Bills on London	108⅞	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	Bank of the Republic	110
Merchants'	110	Hanover	106
Mechanics'	112	Irving	106
America	131	Metropolitan	120
Phenix	96	People's	112
Tradesmen's	130	Market	107
Fulton	150	Shoe and Leather	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	97	Corn Exchange	112½
Leather Manufact's	175	St. Nicholas	103
State of New-York	104	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	102	Importers' & Traders'	96
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	Central National	106
Broadway	225	First National	210
Ocean	93	Fourth National	96
American Exchange	110	Ninth National	104
Chatham	130	City Bank, Brooklyn	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103⅛	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	[illegible]
Erie 1st M., '68	98	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	100	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	99	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	98	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	[illegible]
Harlem 3ds, '68	92	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8 ₩ ct., '69-72	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	[illegible]
Mich. C. nw 1st M. 8's '82	110	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	[illegible]
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	107	Chi. & Alt. Income	[illegible]
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	92	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	106	Peninsula R. R. bonds	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84

Gold closed at 139⅛, as on Saturday, having steadily receded from 139⅜, the opening rate, to-day. The special active movement lacked strength. Though the Customs demand was up to $478,000, it was mainly met by coin certificates—the issue of which, by the Sub-Treasury to-day, amouted to $420,380. The government office disbursed in coin last week, $1,180,789, on account of the January gold interest on the public debt, against receipts from customs, in the same time, of $2,334,695. The Sub-Treasury payments of interest on the third series of Seven-Thirties, to-day, were confined to $178,000. The total receipts of the government office were $2,387,469, against disbursements of only $1,198,734—running the balance up to $76,674,019. The Exchange market has been very tame; rates nominally unchanged.

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid

...at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,387
August	13,190,400	August	464,575
September	13,037,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,866,803
November	10,136,601	November	4,248,786
December	8,378,335	December	2,788,684
January 6	2,107,341	January 6	3,587,240
January 13	2,334,695	January 13	1,130,789
Total	$70,159,033	Total	$7,927,663

Several of the Government banking-houses and the National Banks are buying the January Coupons on the third series of the Seven-Thirties at full face value.

It is stated that Secretary McCULLOCH instructed the United States Cotton Agents in this city to make no sales of captured cotton until further notice.

The following dividends are announced: Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, 3½ ℔ cent., free; Southern Bank, New-Orleans, 4 ℔ cent.

The death of Mr. GEO. S. ROBBINS, senior member of the firm of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, Bankers, was announced to-day. The deceased was in his seventieth year. He was held in high esteem in financial circles.

The following tabular statement in detail for each branch of traffic upon the Reading Railroad shows the comparative results of the year 1864:

Travel—342,262 passengers	$909,886
Merchandise—807,106 tons	953,776
Coal—3,058,577 tons	7,203,775
Mail	23,497
Miscellaneous	178,411
Gross receipts	$9,269,341
Gross expenses	4,961,191
Net profits	$4,308,150

—1865—

	Receipts.	Increase.	Per ct.
Travel—393,359 passengers	$1,065,847	$155,965	17 1-10
Merchandise—846,105 tons	1,165,277	211,501	22 2-10
Coal—3,090,814 tons	8,627,292	1,423,517	19 7-10
Mail	28,871	5,374	22 8-10
Miscellaneous	255,232	76,821	43
Gross receipts	$11,142,519	$1,873,178	20 2-10
Gross expenses	6,330,248	1,369,057	27 6-10
Net profits	$4,812,271	$504,121	11 7-10

The total amount of traffic of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for month of December:

1865....$599,762 | 1864.....$357,556 | Inc.....$242,206

Government received $4,641,293 last week from internal revenue, as follows: Monday, $1,-238,780 78; Tuesday, $725,848 89; Wednesday, $742,491 75; Thursday, $670,861 14; Friday, $802,-192 19; and for Saturday, $461,418 67. The total receipts of the National Treasury thus far in the current fiscal year commencing with July 1, 1865, have been about $190,000,000, or at the average rate of nearly seven millions a week.

Relative to the rapidly recovering trade between the port of Havre and the United States, the *Courier de Havre* says:

"The commercial relations between this port and the United States, owing to the termination of the American crisis, have latterly recovered an extraordinary activity. The fact is proved by the simultaneous departure of the following steamers: The transatlantic French steamer *Europe* left this port for New-York on the 15th, with 720 tons of different kinds of merchandise; the transatlantic American steamer *Arago* arrived from New-York on the 10th, with a cargo of cotton, and left Havre on the 19th, with 1,000 tons of fuel for the voyage, besides 900 tons of goods. The English steamer *Niagara* arrived here from Liverpool on the 12th, with a full cargo, consisting of 2,124 bales of cotton, and 206 sundry packages, landed its goods, and took on board a rich freight of tissues, wines, glass, &c., in all 1,500 tons, for New-York. The English steamer *America* arrived on the same day, with a cargo of 2,616 bales of cotton and 2,000 sundries, and will take up here a freight similar to that of the *Niagara* for her voyage to the United States. The American sailing packet *Mercury* arrived from New-York on the 22d ultimo, with cotton; will leave on the 24th of December with 1,000 tons of goods of all sorts, chiefly wines and porcelaines. The terminus of the Havre Railway is at this moment encumbered with merchandise conveyed every day from the capital. On the 17th, the eve of the departure of the *Arago* and *Niagara*, the railway presented an extraordinary scene of activity, such as had not been witnessed for the last six years. More than 2,000 packages were piled up in the two offices waiting to be taken away."

Internal Revenue Decision.

A decision of importance to the large manufacturing interest of the country has lately been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. A firm of extensive cabinet and furniture manufacturers of this city brought the question before the department through their counsel. Having been assessed for taxes on unfinished furniture, upon which duty had been paid already by the original manufacturer elsewhere, application was made to the department for information to know whether the finisher is liable to duty on its entire or increased value, and also to know whether he may be allowed to deduct from the value of furniture manufactured by him the cost of looking-glasses and marble tops, which he buys and uses, and on which a duty has been paid. In answer, the Commissioner says, that when a party buys furniture in the white or unfinished condition, on which excise tax has been paid, and more completely finishes and fits it for use, by painting, varnishing, upholstering, &c., he is liable to a duty of six per cent. on its increased value only. When a party buys looking-glasses and finished marble slabs, on which an excise has been paid, and uses them in the manufacture of furniture, he may be allowed, in making up his monthly return, to deduct their cost from the value of the finished articles, in the construction of which they are used.—*Baltimore Sun, Jan.* 13.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Central Copper Mining Company, held Dec. 18, 1865, the following persons were unanimously elected Trustees of the Company for the ensuing year:
A. DE MACARTY, President.
R. C. Winterhoff, Vice-President, of Winterhoff & Co.
Richard Makin, of R. & J. Makin.
E. Pagenstecher, of Recknagel & Co.
Aug. Perret, of H. Hennequin & Co.
F. Schumacher, of H. Boker & Co.
L. A. PEYROLLAZ, Treasurer and Sec'y.
The office of the Company has been removed from No. 40 Beaver-st. to No. 42 Pine-st., room No. 10.

N. Y. STATE 7 PER CENT STOCK, 7-30 NOTES AND COMPOUND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 15, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 16 bbls. Ashes, 3,266 bbls. Flour, 2,462 bags Corn Meal, 2,225 bushels Wheat, 15,600 bushels Corn, 6,300 bushels Oats, 2,187 bushels Malt, 52 bbls. Pork, 218 pkgs. Cut Meats, 205 pkgs. Lard, 44 bbls. Beef and 253 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive and somewhat nominal. Pots are quoted dull at $8@$8 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand and quite firm. We quote: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17¼c.@20½c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@18¼c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at buoyant prices, Middlings ranging from 51c.@52c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,300 bales. The receipts of Cotton at this port have been 30,060 bales since Jan. 1, and 473,473 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 32c.; Atlantic A, 32c.; Atlantic D, 29½c.; Atlantic E, 27c.; Atlantic H, 31½c. Bleached Shirtings—Bartlett, 4-4, 40c.; Bartlett, 33 inch, 35c.; Bartlett, 30 inch, 32c.; Bates, 4-4, 42c.; Bates, B B, 38c.; Canoe, 21c. Prints—Merrimack W, 28c.; Hamilton, 25c.; Richmond, 25c.; American, 25c.; Allen, 22½c.; Victory, 22c. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Co., 29c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Co., 25c. Cambrics—Washington, 23c.; Portland, 19c. Silesias—Indian Orchard, 35c.; Massapequa, 40c. Ticks—Methuen A A, 65c.; Whittenden A, 45c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 50c.; Eagle, 32c.; Albany, 23c. Denims—Pearl River, 54c.; Manchester, 42½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Myers' I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c.@73c.; 3 inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c.@$1 12. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Providence—No sale for print goods; prices nominal; trade dull. Philadelphia—Cotton goods firm; demand for the West rather better; woolens steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in more demand at a partial improvement of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last 8,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 80@$8 40, chiefly at $7 85@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 45@$8 65 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 40
Extra State	7 80	@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 45	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 45	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 35	@15 25

Southern Flour is unaltered to-day; sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $8 10@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited request at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues dull and heavy at $3 75@$4 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet and unsettled in price, to-day. Corn is rather firmer but not active; sales since our last 37,000 bushels at 83c.@86c. for unsound, and 87c.@90½c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 84c. for New Yellow Western, and $1 01 for New White Southern ℔ bushel. Oats continue dull and heavy, including State at 60c.@62c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 54c.@57c.; Old Western at 59c.@60c. in store, and 61c.@62c. delivered, and New Western at 45c.@53c.; Canada at 60c. ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy. Barley has been inactive. Sale of 1,300 bushels Malt at $1 50 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Is in less demand at 80c.@$1 for poor to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, and steady at 25c.@65c. for last year's crop, and 10c.@40c. for crop of 1864, ℔ lb.

LIME—Is inactive at former prices.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request and steady. We quote: New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico at 50c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½@$1 02½ ℔ gallon; Crude do., at $8@$8 50; Resin at $6 @$17 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $3@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 43 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and heavy at 35c.@36c. for Crude; 54c.@56c. for Refined, in bond; and 72c.@75c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled during the day, but closes in favor of sellers. Sales since our last 5,840 bbls., at $30 62½@$31 37½ for new Mess, closing at $31 12½ cash; $29 75@$30 50, closing at $30 25 cash for one year old Mess; $23 for Prime Mess, and $22 50 for new Prime ℔ bbl. Also 5,250 bbls. new Mess, for January, February and March, sellers' and buyers' options, at $29 50@$31 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 15c.@17c. for Hams; sales 210 pkgs. Bacon is held higher and is quiet; sales 285 boxes, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.; Short Rib at 15¼c.; Long Clear at 15½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c., and Bellies at 15c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in more demand to-day at 12½c.@12½c. for Western, and 12¼c.@13c. for City, ℔ lb. Lard is stiffly held; sales 650 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18¼c.; also, 2,450 tcs., January, February and March delivery, sellers' option, part at 18¼c.@18¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 525 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $37@$40 for Prime Mess, and $42@$45 for India Mess. Beef Hams are in fair request and firmer; 365 bbls. were sold at $38 25@$39 ℔ bbl. Butter is very quiet at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy extra to State, and 20c@33c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 12c.@18c. for poor to Choice, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	30	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	30	@50
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ℔ lb	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ℔ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℔ lb	38	@41
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb	35	@38
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℔ lb	35	@38
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℔ lb	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℔ lb	28	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb	33	@36
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	27	@32
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	26	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb	27	@32
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℔ lb	33	@35

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17¼	@18
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	16¾	@17
Farm Dairies—first quality	17	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	15¼	@16
Farm Dairies—common	12	@14
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@17

STEARINE—Sales since our last 46,000 lbs. at 14¾c.@16¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 230,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@13¼c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in request at former prices. Sales, since our last, 268 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@13¼c., with 950 lbs. Havana at 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 12¼c.@13c.; do. do., refining, at 11¼c.@11⅞c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand at 14¾c.@18¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 250 bbls. in lots at $2 26@$2 28 per gal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℔ lb.; 900 bbls. Petroleum at 5 s.3d. ℔ bbl.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 15s. ℔ ton; also, by steamer, 400 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@⅜d. ℔ lb., and 300 bxs. Bacon at 25s. per ton. For London, 21,000 bushels Corn (by steamer) at 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel, and 800 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1865.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President.

Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, Jr., O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of the Rector, &c., of the Twenty-fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church for a donation to pay taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Bill of Leander Buck for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Capt. Butler, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Flynn—

Bill of the New-York Dispatch for publishing the canvass election.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Petition of property-holders and tax-payers of the Nineteenth Ward to build pier or bulkhead on proper line at the terminus of East Forty-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips when appointed.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Petition of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb for a donation equal to the taxes of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six on certain lots used by them as a seminary of learning.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Reilly—

Petition of Peter Arnott for a donation for injury to his coach.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McBrien—

Petition of Mary O'Mallary for privilege to erect a booth in Market-slip for sale of coffee and cakes.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Varnum—

Petition of James H. Busch for permission to flag sidewalk and set curb and gutter stones, at his own expense, opposite his two lots, south side of Forty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was granted.

By the President—

Petition of William J. Howe to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices when appointed.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to F. F. Vetters to keep coaches in front of his premises, numbers one hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and seventy and one hundred and seventy-two Allen-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to Augustus Heyward to place a platform-scale in the street, in front of his premises, numbers seventy-eight and eighty Bank-street, for the purpose of weighing hay and straw, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John B. Karcher to place a sign in front of his place of business, number seventy-three Grand-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Hugh Nearney, residing at number three hundred and thirty-four East Thirty-second-street, on the list of blind persons who are to receive as a donation the sum of fifty dollars each.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for one thousand dollars, to the order of Mrs. Cochran, Treasurer for the New-York Female Assistance Society, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, commencing one hundred feet east of the north-easterly corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, and running easterly one hundred feet on the said Thirty-sixth-street, and the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, commencing about one hundred and fifty feet from the south-easterly corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, and running easterly fifty feet, be fenced in immediately under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health, when appointed.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor December thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, providing that Ann-street and Fulton-street be extended and widened and called New Broadway, be, and is hereby annulled, rescinded, and repealed.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to repair the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Slips.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to dredge Fulton Market Slips, between Piers number Twenty-two and Twenty-three East River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, from First to the Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committe on Streets.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, between First and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Acqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Second and Third Avenues, from Twenty-second-street to Forty-second-street, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the name John Fettrich, recently appointed Commissioner of Deeds, be changed so as to read William Fettrich.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the name of John McGuire, recently appointed Commissioner of Deeds, be changed so as to read William McGuire.

Which was adopted.

Whereas, A resolution donating the sum of one thousand eight hundred and six dollars to the Church of the Immaculate Conception was approved by his honor the Mayor, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and

Whereas, Sum made from the petition attached to the report, and a clerical error having been made in the amount to the sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-three cents; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. P. Morrough, Treasurer of Church of the Immaculate Conception, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-three cents, to enable her to pay assessments against the said church party, and charge the same to order of Donations.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Late to keep a sign in front of his premises, number eighty-eight Franklin-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the name James J. Holwell, on the list of Commissioner of Deeds appointed, be changed so as to read James J. Colwell.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is given to John Ward, to keep a show-case in front of his premises, No. 208 Bowery, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That R. Rogers be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in the place of H. Ulrich, recently appointed, but who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Sylvester Lacy, to place a stand on the sidewalk opposite number one hundred and ninety-two Chatham-street, for the sale of notions, permission to occupy the same having been received from the owner or occupant of the premises, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis I. A. Boole, for the sum of nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars for legal disbursement in the matter of the several investigations before the committee of the Board of Aldermen, Governor Seymour, the Senate Investigating Committee and Governor Fenton, during the last two years in this city and at Albany, of charges against him as City Inspector of the City of New-York, and that the Comptroller charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That the name of Patrick Dunn, of number two hundred and twenty-seven East Twentieth-street, be placed on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation from the city of fifty dollars each.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Reilly—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Reilly—

Resolved, That Thirteenth-street, from University-place to First-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the name of John O'Connor, superceded, appointed in place of Daniel P. Oakley in the list of Commissioner of Deeds, recently passed by Common Council, be amended to read Charles O'Connor.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Corporation Attorney be, and he is hereby directed to discontinue all suits now pending against parties or individuals for violation of Corporation ordinances, and to prosecute no more complaints for such violation until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Alderman Varnum moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the word ordinance the words "in all cases where permits have heretofore been granted by the Common Council."

Alderman Ryers moved that said resolution be referred to the Special Committee appointed on the affairs of the office of the Public Administrator.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, McBrien, Loew, Varnum, Van Voorhis—8.

Negative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Masterson, McBrien, McGinnis—9.

Alderman Norton moved that said paper be referred to a special committee of three.

Which was carried.

And the President named as such committee Aldermen Norton, Ryers and Gedney.

By Alderman Varnum—

AN ORDINANCE

TO REGULATE PERMITS FOR STREET-STANDS, SHOW-CASES, SIGNS, HOISTWAYS AND DELIVERIES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. All power and authority heretofore exercised by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or by the Street Commissioner, in granting permits for show-cases or stands for the sale of newspapers, fruit, books or other merchandise upon the streets or sidewalks, or for putting out signs, or for the receipt or delivery of goods across, or the erection of hoistways over, the sidewalks, is hereby vested in the Mayor, together with the authority to revoke such permits, whether granted by the Mayor under ordinance or heretofore granted by resolution of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty; provided that no application for a permit for a street stand or show-case shall be considered unless accompanied by the written consent of the person or persons occupying the premises in front of which it is proposed to place the same, nor shall any permit for the same, or for any sign, hoistway, or receipt or delivery as aforesaid, be granted, unless there shall have been served, at least one week before action, upon the occupants of premises within fifty feet on each side of the place to which the permit is to apply, a notice of such application, requesting them to state objections, if any they have, nor shall a permit in any case be given to place a sign upon a lamp-post or other structure belonging to the city, or in front of any other premises than those to which the sign refers.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as in any case requiring the Mayor to grant such permits, in the absence of objections, unless he shall, in his discretion, be satisfied that the same is desirable and proper.

SEC. 3. The Mayor is invested with full authority and power to enforce the removal of all such stands, signs or hoistways which may have been erected without a permit, or for which the permit has been revoked; provided that, in the latter case, at least one month's notice shall be given to the party affected.

SEC. 4. Wherever notice is required in this ordinance, it shall be sufficient service to leave a copy of the same with any person in charge of the premises.

SEC. 5. All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with this are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Every person to whom a permit shall be granted, for any of the purposes mentioned in this ordinance, shall pay the sum of ten dollars, to be accounted for among other fees of the Mayor's office.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Referred to Committee on Ordinance when appointed.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to place the names of Michael Kevin, of number sixteen Roosevelt-street, and Thomas Thierry, of number thirty-six Cherry-street, on the list of blind persons entitled to the sum of fifty dollars.

Referred to Finance Committee, when appointed.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to Thomas O'Brein to keep a small stand at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, he having permission of Mr. Kirby, owner of the premises, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. Adler to keep a sign and image in front of his own premises, number two hundred and eleven Greenwich-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to place the name of Patrick Callaghan, number sixteen Mulberry-street, on the list of blind persons entitled to fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William J. Regan to place a stand for the sale of newspapers on the sidewalk in front of his premises, number one hundred and thirty-seven Hammond-street, occupied by Frederick Knubel, in accordance with the desire or permission of said Knubel, as expressed in the note accompanying said permission, to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the name of John J. Russell, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be changed to John Jacob Russi.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That a croswalk be laid in front of the Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church, in Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Committee.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That the names of Mary Foley, Thomas Hoffman, Lawrence Costello and Bridget Casey be added to the list of blind persons, to receive the sum of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Thomas Graham, of the premises of number one hundred and seventy-four Chatham-street, to continue sign and exhibit goods in front of his store during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved that when this board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Monday next, the twenty-second instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Moreau Morris, M. D., as Health Commissioner, in place of William Murphy, M. D.

Which was concurred in by the following division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Leow, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—17.

A communication was received from the City Inspector appointing Edward B. Heath as Assistant Health Warden of the Third Ward, in place of James McCluskey; John Berrigan as Health Warden of the Fifth Ward, in place of Michael McManus; and William A. Demme as Health Warden of the Seventeeth Ward, in place of John Torney.

Which was confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—17.

A communication was received from the Croton Board in relation to the appropriation for said board.

Referred to Committee on Public Health when appointed.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation transmitting a report from Hon. Murray Hoffman in relation to the affairs of the Public Administrator's office.

Which was Received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and the same number of copies be printed in document form, and referred to the special committee having that subject in charge.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for curbing, &c., Fifty-fifty-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

Which was received and ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Deskeshers to exhibit goods in front of his premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Masterson moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-second instant, at two o'clock P. M. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.—C. WITTY HAS REMOVED HIS carriage warerooms from No. 450 Broadway to No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-street. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, and will endeavor at all times to have on hand the largest assortment of carriages, and at lower prices than any establishment in this city.

WANTED—A LIGHT TWO-WHEEL CART OR four-wheel wagon, with or without top; also a horse and harness, all in good order. Apply at No. 221 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A COUPE CARRIAGE, WITH OR without harness. Inquire at No. 43 5th-av., entrance on 11th-st. A. SHAW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation. Dated, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GERARD C. LESTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 49 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next. Dated Nov. 13, 1865. JOSEPH H. LESTER, Administrator.

DRY GOODS

SPRING TRADE—1866.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING,
GENERAL STOCK OF FAVORITE BRANDS OF BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, WHITE GOODS,
Housekeeping goods, hosiery, under-wear, ladies' and misses' under-clothing, corsets, skirts, lace goods, embroideries,
RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
Always a full assortment of best quality ladies', gents' and children's KID GLOVES.

AT LEGRAIN'S GRAND ANNUAL REDUCTION OF CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, BASQUINES, JACKETS, OPERA CLOAKS, &c., &c., &c., in all the most CHOICE FABRICS OF CLOTH, Together with an unrivalled stock of over ONE HUNDRED LYONS VELVET GARMENTS at fully FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES to close out the entire stock previous to the ARRIVAL of SPRING and SUMMER SELECTIONS in LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS from the EUROPEAN MARKETS. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, Corner of Waverley-place.

FANCY HOSIERY.

New styles, for walking, riding, skating and masquerade; also ladies' and misses' merino vests and drawers, made from fine Australian wool, of superior finish; white and scarlet cloth gloves, mittens, hoods, gaiters, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. east side.

SKATING JACKETS, FROM $10 UPWARDS. VERY GREAT BARGAINS. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Have largely replenished all their POPULAR STOCKS AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

HEAVY PLAID SILKS. A LARGE LINE, at $1 25 per yard, formerly sold at $2. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 196 Pearl-st., New-Yo[rk]

GREAT REDUCTION AT TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway. Toys, Games, Dolls, Puzzles, Baskets, Fancy Articles, Carved Goods, Frames, Pocket Knives, Pocketbooks, &c., &c. A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made from the marked price on all goods SOLD THIS MONTH, (Feather Dusters excepted.) At TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway, and No. 183 5th-av.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., will offer on MONDAY and during the week, great bargains in all kinds of dry goods, previous to taking account of stock; 50 cases and bales bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting muslins, bought a month ago, when at the lowest point, and now selling from 1 to 5 cents per yard less than agents' and jobbers' prices; also, 500 Paris best blankets from auction, $4 per pair less than the price one month ago.

WINTER CAPS, FUR AND CLOTH bands, skating, &c., very cheap at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

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FURS! FURS!—WE WILL SELL FOR THIRTY days only, our extensive stock at greatly reduced prices: Fine French and meadow mink sets, $10; Siberian mink sets, beautiful, $35; rich mink sable sets, $50; splendid Siberian squirrel, $15; royal ermine, $45; sable extra, $125; ladies' hoods, skating caps, Hudson Bay and prairie wolf, black and grizzly bear, white, red and gray fox robes; gent's fur caps, collars and gloves, very low. WM. E. FLEMING, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, setts $25 to $35; fine rich setts, $50; Siberian squirrel setts, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths. FLEMING, Manager.

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AGENTS WANTED.—NEW BOOK NOW ready. Get the best, from official sources. THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN. By the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY, Author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c. Complete in one volume. Handsomely illustrated. "The most complete work on the subject."—*Hartford Daily Press.* "One of the most popular books on the war."—*Cleveland Leader.* "Grant and Sherman have found a popular historian in Hon. J. T. Headley."—*New-York Tribune.* Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

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SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS American commission house, two competent salesmen, one to attend particularly to the sale of woolens, and one to the sale of cottons; none but experienced and thoroughly competent persons need apply to Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron for a private family at Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the city; reference required. Apply this day, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 60 West 19th-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, A salesman who has an acquaintance among cash and short time buyers of woolens. Address Box No. 3,000, New-York Post-office, stating salary expected and giving references.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR the city, a Protestant woman for plain cooking, washing, ironing and baking. Apply at No. 158 Grand-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, about 15 years old, to learn the gold cutting business; none need apply who are over 15, and must give good references. Apply to H. WILSON, No. 362 Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; must be willing to assist in the care of children. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 350 5th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO TAKE care of two children and to do plain sewing; the family is boarding. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED — A NURSE, A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as head nurse in an institution for children. Apply at No. 32 East 30th-st.

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GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA—VOL. I.

The first volume of the GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA is now ready for delivery. It is a Report of Progress, and Synopsis of the Fieldwork, both geological and topographical, from the year 1860 to 1864, and is illustrated by a steel-plate and 88 engravings on wood. The volume contains 525 pages super-royal 8vo size, printed on superior paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. Only a few copies are reserved for sale in the Eastern States and in Europe. The price of this volume is fixed for the present at $4, gold, and the receipts are, by law, paid into the Common School Fund of California. B. WESTERMANN & CO., New-York, Agents for the sale of the Publications of the "Geological Survey of California."

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HENRY EVANS.—IF HENRY EVANS, FORmerly of Hobart Town, in Tasmania, youngest son of the late George William Evans, Esq., will communicate with the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person giving information which will lead to his discovery, or to a knowledge of his fate, will be rewarded. R. J. LUCAS, Solicitor, Hobart Town, Tasmania.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in the European and American style; game suppers and dinners, and marketing; will be found competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to a hotel or club-house; city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as an excellent cook and baker; has no objection to assist with the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The best city reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG young girl as chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing or house sewing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse in a private family; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of city reference furnished. Inquire at No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family as cook and to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business, and can give good city reference. Call at No. 144 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as laundress in a private family or boarding-house; city reference given. Apply for two days at No. 239 East 19th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, work by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; wages no object. Apply at No. 287 33d-st., near 10th-av., garden in front, by note or otherwise.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or would go as nurse; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, with excellent city reference, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; makes children's clothes; quick at the needle; wages $10. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF RE-spectability as housekeeper; is competent to take entire charge of motherless children; no objection to the country. Call or address Mrs. WIDOW, No. 1,133 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a boarding-house or restaurant; can give good references. Inquire in the store, No. 758 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands soups, meats, game, pastry, breakfast bread of all kinds; the best of city reference given. Call at 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; an excellent baker; does the coarse washing; wages, $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and well-recommended Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; best of references given. Apply at No. 45 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a respectable family as chambermaid or laundress; has best city reference. Can be seen at No. 25 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to make herself generally useful. Address E. G., No. 239 West 35th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; French fluting, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 380½ 7th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman in a restaurant as meat or pastry cook; can give good re erence. Inquire in the store, No. 758 8th-av. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands soups, fish, meats, game, pastry, and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give best of references. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid, waiter or chamberwork and mind children; city reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av. near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging woman in city or country, to cook, wash and iron, or for general housework; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. Call at 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE IN family sewing by hand or on machine, or go out by the day. Please call at No. 121 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO can cut and fit, understands all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week. Call at 79 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid, or would have no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 143 East 16th-st.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHO IS disengaged part of her time, would like to give French lessons to private pupils at their residences. Address FRENCH LADY, No. 142 Franklin-st.

A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR WOULD GO out by the day; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would take work in the house. Apply at No. 20 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

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MALES.

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WANTED—TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS—A situation in a fancy cassimere mill as superintendent or designer by one who has filled the above positions and has a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of the business, with best references. Address DESIGNER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who perfectly understands his business; is a steady driver of long experience; can produce the most satisfactory reference as to capability and sobriety. Call or address at No. 6 Dean-st., near Court, Brooklyn, for two days.

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WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET a place for his coachman; is a first-class coachman. Call or address at the private stable, No. 4 West 19th-st., near 5th-av., or address N. S., for three days.

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ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS.—The advertiser intends building on a lot 36x100, in Franklin-st., near Church, a first-class store, and wishes to lease it for a term of years to a responsible party. Address, with real name, Box 1,611 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing seven acres, situated on the Hudson, 30 minutes' ride from New-York; fruits in great abundance, and views unsurpassed. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, HOUSE and lot No. 40 South 5th-st.; house two and a half stories high; basement and sub-cellar; lot 25x110. Also house and two lots, No. 112 2d-st. Inquire of J. BOWDEN, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 CENTRAL Park lots, running through from 89th to 90th sts.; 7 lots on 75th-st., near 3d-av.; also four-story brick house, No. 330 9th-av. Apply to JOHN B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE — IN BROOKLYN, ON HENRY, Warren and Congress sts., the mansion, grounds, &c., known as the Becar Mansion, consisting of large house, stable, green-house, and over 14 lots of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

400 FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE in every section of the country, from 100 to 200 acres; prices from $3,000, $7,000 to $30,000; distance from New-York, ten to fifty miles, and near depots. By A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE — IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-story brick houses on Harrison-st., near Hicks-st.; price $4,500 and $5,500; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL FIVE-STORY building Nos. 438 and 440 Greenwich-st. and No. 50 Vestry-st.; good property for investment. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park at Orange, N. J.; only one hour from the city. For particulars apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT ON 5TH-AV., 30x125, with a right of way over the corner for stable. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND HOTEL, CENTRAL PARK—EXtra size lot, 200 feet deep, for sale, opposite this site, and between Madison and 5th avs. Owner at No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 36, from 12 to 1 only.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within easy access to New-York. Also, New-York and Brooklyn properties. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FARMS ON LONG Island and Staten Island; also houses and lots in Brooklyn, Bowronville and New-York. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Irvington, 2¼ miles from Newark, New-Jersey. Buildings and grounds ample and commanding. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, ... in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau...

THE COMMODIOUS THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 8 Beach-st. Inquire of PHILIP REYNOLDS, No. 60 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FOR A TERM of years, a house and lot in fee, No. 58 Warren-st. Apply to JOHN J. DORTIC, No. 182 Front-st.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE.—A large variety of places ranging from $3,000 to $30,000 in price. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—LOTS IN EVERY locality above and below the Central Park. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.

Several fine plots of ground for sale at fair prices.

One corner, nearly 100 feet square, near Grace Church, on the west side.

One corner, near Fifth-avenue Hotel, over 100 feet square.

Three corners, near 32d-st., over 75x100 feet each.

Splendid front on west side of, below Central Park.

Also other desirable plots for sale or to lease, offered only by ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st., Offices Nos. 28 and 29.

THREE ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale three farms situate on the Newburgh branch of the Erie Railway and the Blooming Grove and New-Windsor Turnpike, within one-quarter of a mile of the Salisbury Mills depot. Said farms are of the best quality of land, are well watered, have reasonably good buildings, and the finest sites for dwelling-houses. There is on one of them an abundant and never-failing spring of very cold water. The whole is capable of beautiful and profitable improvements.

Three hundred and fifty acres will be sold together, or in three farms of 138 acres, 120 acres and 100 acres. It has been used heretofore very profitably as a milk farm.

If not sold before Feb. 1 they will be to let.

Purchasers are invited to view them. ROBERT DENNISTON. SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE CO., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1866.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN CONCORD, N. H., AND AT THE WEST.—The subscriber offers for sale City Block, on the corner of Main and Warren sts. This is a well and newly built block; the location is one of the best in the city, and is paying a handsome rental. The lot on which it stands is only partially occupied, and admits of considerable improvement.

The subscriber also offers for sale six hundred acres of land in Minnesota, at Sunrise, on the line of the St. Paul and Superior Railroad, a point of good advantages in respect of water power, its means of communication, &c. The land was located ten years ago, with due reference to the circumstances of agreeable living, and it is believed combines as many of them as can well be expected. To any person desiring first-class productive real estate in one of the most beautiful and flourishing of our inland cities, or western property, situated in a country likely to be rapidly developed, this is a good opportunity. Further information in regard to either of these valuable properties can be obtained of the subscriber. CHARLES F. LOW. CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 13, 1865.

FOR SALE—NOS. 172 AND 174 MULBERRY-ST., between Broome and Grand sts., suitable for a pianoforte manufactory; one lot in Elizabeth-st., 50 feet from Canal-st.; four lots together between Madison and Monroe sts., near Grand-st., a desirable manufacturing locality; house and lot in Baltic-st., Brooklyn; there is an alley-way to the premises suitable for a cartman or mechanic. Terms easy. Apply to JAS. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful two-story attic and basement cottage house, with two lots, in the finest part of Harlem; very convenient to steamboat and cars. Apply on the premises, 119th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house with all the modern improvements and partly furnished, for sale; possession immediately; price $15,-000. Apply at No. 140 West 53d-st.

FACTORIES FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

TO LET AT RYE—THE "CLARK HOMESTEAD," pleasantly situated on the Milton Road, leading to Rye Beach; good and convenient house, high ceilings, walls richly papered; excellent garden, outbuildings, &c.; will be put in a first-rate condition to a satisfactory tenant. The subscriber is also prepared to build, on his grounds at Rye, a few houses, to lease to acceptable tenants, ready for occupancy the coming season. Apply to WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the valuable and old established stand for business, viz.: the De Noyelles' dock and lumber yard, at Haverstraw, Rockland county; also a store and dwelling-house attached to the same. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av., N. Y.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SPLENDID SUIT OF rooms Nos. 38 and 39 in the Exchange Building, Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, 2d floor. For terms, inquire at Room No. 38, or at the office of EDWARD MATHEW, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st.

APARTMENTS TO RENT TO A SMALL family, consisting of two rooms on second floor and one on third with gas and hot and cold water and bath; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 276 6th-av.

TO LEASE—A LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY on a street near Broadway, below Chambers-st. Will be altered to suit a tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR OFfices or manufacturing purposes, on second floor at No. 37 Walker-st. Inquire on first floor.

OFFICES TO LET ON BROADWAY, first-class and on reasonable terms, in suites or separately. Inquire at No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 4.

OFFICE TO LET.—A LIGHT, WELL-VENTIlated office, suitable for any business. Apply to WM. H. MOUNTFORT, No. 1 Chambers-st., up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THIS SPRING, BY A PRIVATE family, accustomed to housekeeping, a moderate sized house, comfortably furnished, and well located in the city; rent not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Persons leaving town for one year or more, can secure a careful and responsible tenant. Address Box 5,451 Post-office.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In or near New-York; good rent for a place that will suit. Address PROMPT PAY, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN YORKVILLE or Harlem, or a floor of rooms in the city; rent not to exceed $400. Address W. K., Box No. 1,114 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DEsires good plain board; below 23d-st. preferred. Address, stating terms, including fire and gas, F. W. L., Box No. 266 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife and two young ladies in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Address Box No. 4,170 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN board within less than an hour of the City Hall, in a private family, for $15 and $20. Inquire of the BOOKKEEPER at No. 370 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 85 Clinton-place, near 5th-av. and Brevoort House.

HOTELS.

VENICE.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the HOTEL DE MILAN, at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families if applied for soon.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.

YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.

STEAM MILL, WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BOOKcase and private Library in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at No. 163 East 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., north side.

MEETINGS.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of this association, for the election of officers and an Executive Committee, and for the transaction of business, will be held at No. 12 Centre-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M. FRANK W. BALLARD, Rec. Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The annual meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance requested. GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD COUNCIL, NO. 4, U. S. A.—A meeting will be held at the usual time and place, THIS EVENING, for the election of officers and other business. A. N. DENMAN, President.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The Times will contain regularly:
FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the Times the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. CONKLIN BROTHERS, Gymnasts. "ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER, or MARRIED AND BURIED. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE BALOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan, Eugene Eberle, Henry, James, Walsh, Newton, Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Miles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman, Gilmore and Gardner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C, H, Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, Gledhill, Gonzales, Mrs. A, Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock. HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 7 o'clock, 7 POOR TRAVELERS and THE BLUE DWARF. All the company in the cast.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ST. MARC; OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, J. B. Studley, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Characters by Messrs. C. M. Walcott, Harry Pearson, C. W. Clarke, J. K. Mortimer, T. Placide, Mr. J. Moore, Wm. A. Mestayer, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Clara Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 16, commencing at 1½, EVENING, 7¾ o'clock. SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK SHEPPARD'S DOG and THE FLOATING BEACON. Characters by C. K. Fox, Marsden, McClosky, C. Foster, Guion, Bradshaw and others.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock. De Cordova's Humorous Lecture, THE SAW IN RE, MIDGE vs. PIDGE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, THE HAND-ALONE-BROTHERS, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock NEW-YEAR'S CALLS; or, "SAM IN CORK."

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to provide for the examination of army officers before a competent board, for the purpose of weeding out incapables. Referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson's bill to fix the strength of the peace military establishment was called up and recommitted. A petition in favor of a protective tariff was offered. A resolution was offered to admit to the military and naval academies none who have served in the rebel army. Various petitions were presented for the equalization of bounties, for the retention of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for prize money, and for the donation of public documents to public schools. A petition for the increase of import duties was presented by Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, who spoke in favor of the measure. A bill was reported favorably to establish a military and naval asylum for officers and soldiers of the regular army. A joint resolution was offered recommending the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis and C. C. Clay. Mr. Chandler called attention to a resolution offered in December relative to our claims upon England for property destroyed by Anglo-rebel privateers. After a few remarks he offered a joint resolution, requesting the President to withdraw our Minister from England, and adopt a policy of non-intercourse with that country. The resolution lies over. A bill to facilitate communication between the several States was called up and considered. A bill to provide an asylum for disabled officers and men of the volunteer service was called up and its consideration postponed till to-day. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of repealing the two per cent. tax now levied on hulls of vessels as launched. The Committee on Public Buildings was instructed to inquire into the condition of the White House. The credentials of members elect from Arkansas were presented by Mr. Delano, of Ohio; referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting National banks to change their place of location. A resolution in regard to amending the internal revenue laws was adopted; also a resolution in regard to an increased tax on imported umbrellas and parasols; also one inquiring into the expediency of laying a license tax on horse races. A bill to amend the constitution, in regard to representation and direct taxation, was introduced and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. A resolution to submit the question of white suffrage in the District of Columbia to a vote of the black population, was laid on the table. A resolution was agreed to in regard to a bill to regulate the rate of mileage. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the test oath law in favor of attorneys at law. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, made a statement refuting the recent charges made in certain journals against Mrs. Lincoln. A debate then ensued on the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia. After listening to several speeches for and against the proposed amendment, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Some trouble having arisen in the Mississippi Department from interference with the management of the Freedmens Bureau on the part of certain officers not connected with it, the commanding officer has issued an order prohibiting all such interference; also, all public harangues or written addresses by such officers to the inhabitants of the department. Such officers are reminded that their duties are purely executive, to be carried out literally under the orders and regulations promulgated from time to time by competent higher authority.

On the wagon route now being opened between Denver City and Utah, are two very prominent mountains, which Judge Hughes, the builder of the road, has named Mount Grant and Mount Sherman. He describes them as follows: The former is a commanding, solid, firmly-set mass, appearing to defy, in its calm self-repose, the utmost assaults of all the storms; the other, shooting up in the vicinity even more heavenward, a more biliant eye-catching column, more sharply defined than its great neighbor, more aspiring—both equally remarkable among the other great features of this backbone of our continent.

On Sunday evening an attempt was made to burn Dr. Hall's church, in Providence, R. I. After the evening service, and the congregation had withdrawn, the two or three persons remaining discovered, just as they were closing the building, that it was on fire. One of them thought of the belfry stairs, where once before an incendiary fire was kindled, and to that point they proceeded, when up under a door leading to the bell-deck, which was locked, they found a compact bundle of rags, held snugly together by careful stitching, and with two long trains attached, all saturated with camphene or kerosene, and the trains burning slowly up toward the bundle. The intense smoke emitted by the burning trains had penetrated to the lower part of the house sooner than the incendiary expected, and the wicked scheme to burn one of the most beautiful church edifices in the State was happily frustrated.

Col. Shaffer, former Chief of Staff to Gen. Butler, who has just returned from a two months' tour through several of the Gulf States, says that almost all the Northern men who went there to settle are preparing to return to the North, in consequence of the bitter hostility of the Southern people toward them. He predicts that by the 1st of May all who can get away will have left the South for more congenial climes. From personal observation and from all the facts he was able to gather during his tour, he has come to the conclusion that the cotton crop this year will be far below the estimated amount, probably not more than 700,000 bales. On the other hand, Southern business men, who have better opportunity of knowing the true state of affairs in regard to this matter, say that the crop this year will be nearer two millions of bales than the former figure.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that it appears to be now pretty well settled that the Joint Congressional Committee will merely send for persons and papers—the former to include Generals who served during the war, loyal and disloyal citizens of the South, correspondents of the press who have visited the South since the cessation of the war, government agents, such as Carl Schurz, and, in short, all who would be likely to afford enlightenment on the subject. Meanwhile, the Tennessee members will be compelled to remain out in the cold, as it is quite certain now that no action upon any of the Senators or Representatives from the South will be taken until the labors of the committee are ended.

The New-Haven *Journal* denies the story that Rev. Dr. Bacon has made any communication to Speaker Colfax on behalf of the Faculty of Yale College. It says that Dr. Bacon thinks that Congress has not interfered with the President's right of action, and hopes that the President will not interfere with the rights of Congress, one of which is to decide for itself whether any person asking for a seat in the House or Senate has a constituency behind him. The whole story probably grew out of the fact that a letter of a different tenor and purpose was recently sent to Mr. Colfax, not by Dr. Bacon nor by any member of the family, but by a gentleman who wrote in his own name and for himself only.

Senator Sumner, on Saturday evening, received a box containing the finger of a negro, accompanied with the following note:

"You old ——— ———. I send you a piece of one of your friends; and, if that bill of yours passes, I will have a piece of you. (Signed) A UNION MAN."

The finger, which had evidently been in alcohol for some time, was done up in a round box, addressed in a beautiful hand, and left upon the door-step of Senator Sumner's boarding-house, where it was found by a servant girl. The note was in a boyish hand, and in several instances are misspelled.

A large meeting of bankers and others was held at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, yesterday, to take action in regard to the noble and humane conduct of Capt. Burke in saving the crew and passengers of the ship *Gratitude*, as reported yesterday. A testimonial is to be presented, and money will be immediately collected for the relief of the emigrants saved through Capt. Burke's bravery and generous care, after being taken on board his vessel.

On Dec. 28, the Florida State Senate passed the joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery—36 yeas, 2 nays. Mr. Peden recorded his vote in the affirmative, but entered the following lucid protest: "I gave my vote in affirmation of the ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as a reason resulting naturally from preëxisting circumstances, and without constraint."

The steamer *Lilie*, reported in the Sunday issue as having been seized by pirates on her way down the Tombigbee, in Western Alabama, has been recaptured by a detachment of the Twenty-first Missouri Regiment. The outlaws had succeeded in landing only seventy-five bales of the large cargo of cotton on board.

The N. O. *Picayune* states that nearly one-half of the German immigrants who lately arrived in that city from New-York, under contract to work on a plantation in the interior, have refused to fulfill the engagement and remain in the city, hoping to secure higher wages. The contractor is out of pocket to the amount of their passage money, which, according to agreement, he had paid.

The trial of Rev. F. P. Gallagher, Catholic priest of Rolla, Mo., indicted for preaching and teaching without having taken the oath of the new constitution, has been removed, on a change of venue, to St. Louis County, and will be heard before the Criminal Court at its present term. Distinguished counsel will appear in the case, and the trial will be an interesting one.

The extortions of the Gas Company of New-Orleans have at last driven the citizens and city government to self-protection. The plan of lighting with petroleum is considered feasible, and the Mayor has advertised for proposals. That city is not alone in her afflictions, and the experiment will be watched with much interest.

The dullness of affairs on the Rio Grande has been abruptly broken by the accidental discharge of a musket, which defeated an incipient movement of some of Gen. Crawford's men to capture a gunboat near Matamoras. The occurrence is said to have caused a consternation, and an exchange of volleys on both sides.

The steam communication between New-Orleans and Europe is developing with unabated energy. The Liverpool line is building new vessels to make the trip in eighteen days. The French steamship line advertise to run their steamers between New-Orleans and the Island of St. Marguerite, on the coast of France.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that contributions from abroad and from importers in New-York are flowing freely into the treasury of the Free Trade League. It is stated, on good authority, that August Belmont sent to it last week his check for $50,000.

Indianapolis is infested with desperadoes. Robberies and knock-downs are of nightly occurrence. A young woman named Sarah Ryan committed suicide in that city, on the 11th inst., by taking laudanum. She was recently brought there from the country by a heartless wretch, who deserted her.

Law and justice do not always travel hand in hand. A man who was guilty of a great crime near Albany, N. Y., has been all the time at liberty on bail, and finally escaped altogether, while his victim was kept in prison from May until January—eight months—as a witness.

Major-Gen. Canby, in command at New-Orleans, has issued an order by which the State Bank of Louisiana, the Bank of Louisiana, the Crescent City Bank of New-Orleans, and the Merchants' Bank, with their assets, have been restored to their corporators, under certain restrictions named.

A minority of the California Senate have reported favorably on the bill repealing the specific contract law, which requires special pledges to pay in currency. The majority are opposed to the repeal and are in favor of conducting business on the basis of a specie currency.

The finest skating park in the country is at Alleghany City, Penn. It comprises seven acres, with clear ice, and a half-mile race course, with buildings and a reception-room for ladies. The buildings alone cost $10,000.

Capt. Coleman, late of the rebel army, has been tried at New-Orleans for steamboat burning and banished the country. He is a grandson of Hon. John J. Crittenden and nephew of Gen. Pillow.

Mrs. Douglas, widow of the late Senator Douglas, is to be married on the 30th inst. to Brevet Brig.-Gen. Williams, A. A. General U. S. A., who is now on duty at the War Department.

Thomas J. Lillie, an old and highly respected printer, and for many years Treasurer of the Franklin Typographical Society, died at Boston yesterday morning.

Mrs. President Johnson has received from Sir Morton Peto a most elegant and costly present in the form of a Christmas box of rare and exquisite device, filled with Parisian bonbons.

Major-Gen. Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf, has ordered the Quartermaster's Department at New-Orleans, La., to supply the poor of that city with wood.

Brevet Major-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, United States Volunteers, has been ordered to report to his home, to report thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the army.

The Chicago Astronomical Society has obtained the guarantee of the payment of $5,000 to purchase a meridian circle as soon as the contract is made for its construction.

A large fire occurred at Binghamton, N. Y., on Sunday last, destroying a block of buildings in the main part of the town.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* gives notice of a novel telegraph invention, in which no electricity is used.

Gen. Alexander, of the engineer corps, has been detailed to make a thorough inspection of the fortifications in the Northern States.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is fully opened and daily trains have commenced running. The through time is thirty-six hours.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut State Temperance Union will be held in Hartford on Wednesday next. Gov. Buckingham will preside.

Hon. John Bell has commenced a series of letters on national politics, which are published in the Louisville *Journal*.

The Boston *Courier* is to change its name to the *Daily Evening Commercial*, beginning Jan. 15.

The residence of J. B. Edwards, Esq., in Oswego, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 14th inst.

Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, has called a special session of the General Assembly for Jan. 18.

LOCAL NEWS.

A case of some public interest came up yesterday in the Superior Court at Special Term. The suit is entitled Moneypenny *vs.* the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company. It was brought by plaintiff to recover the sum of about $1,100 of the Railroad Company, for an alleged violation of the statute, commonly termed the General Railroad Act, passed by the Legislature in 1857, which prohibits companies from charging passengers more than three cents per mile, or fraction of a mile, and for a violation of this they are liable to a penalty of $50 each time, besides a forfeiture of the fare. Plaintiff traveled twenty-two times between Fourth-street and Fourteenth-street, each time paying six cents, but each time protesting against the action of the conductor. The case was argued yesterday on a demurrer to the defendant's answer, which sets up that by the resolutions of the Common Council, passed in 1854, and subsequently confirmed by the Legislature, they were authorized to charge five cents for any distance. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

There were 440 deaths in this city last week—100 men, 89 women, 143 boys and 108 girls—an increase of 7 as compared with last week, and a decrease of 70 as compared with the corresponding period of 1865. Of the deceased, 226 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 58; infantile convulsions, 37; inflammation of the lungs, 38; infantile marasmus, 18; scarlet fever, 24; bronchitis, 16; disease of brain, 14; infantile debility, 14; dropsy in the head, 17; inflammation of the bowels, 10; diphtherite, 16; from external causes, 42, including one death from starvation. There were 36 deaths in the institutions, and 16 interments in Potter's Field.

The trial of John Goodman for the murder of Daniel McDonald, was yesterday commenced in the Court of General Sessions. It appeared from the evidence that on the morning of the 7th of November last the prisoner and deceased, with several others, were in the liquor-store, corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street; that the prisoner and deceased went into the back room, and four minutes afterward the latter came out saying that he had been stabbed. No one was found in the room by persons who entered immediately after deceased came out, but the side door leading to the street was open, and the prisoner was soon after discovered slowly running up the street. The case will be continued to-day.

The receipts of beef cattle at the various markets yesterday were fully up to the average. There were more animals of an inferior quality than have arrived during any single week for some time past. Trade was somewhat dull, and prices declined from last week nearly 1c. ℔ lb. on the same grades of cattle. The supply of milch cows exceeds the demand. Good veals sell readily at 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. live weight. The receipts of sheep are unusually large, and the prices declining. Live hogs are advancing, and trade is more active than at last week's market.

An important question has just been decided by the Supreme Court at General Term in this city, in the suit of Robert P. Black *vs.* The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. Mr. Justice Ingraham, in giving the decision of the court, says, in substance, that it is error, in a judge sitting at *nisi prius*, to instruct a jury in actions of tort against common carriers; that if the plaintiff is entitled to recover, interest, as a matter of law, should be added to the amount of damages sustained.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday laid over a resolution offered by Mr. O'Brien rescinding the resolution to widen Ann and Fulton streets. The nomination of Dr. Moreau Morris as Health Commissioner, in place of Dr. Wm. Murphy, was confirmed. A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, from which it appears that the total deficiency caused by the defalcation of the late Public Administrator is $41,000. The board adjourned to the 22d inst.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, yesterday, Justice J. F. Barnard presiding, fifty-five jurors were called who did not answer to their names. Of this number twenty-two, who had been personally served, were fined the usual sum of $25 each for non-attendance. The remaining thirty-three will be summoned to show cause before the Commissioner of Jurors, why they did not attend the court, they not having been personally served.

A woman named Louisa Amald, living at No. 5 Fifth-street, made yesterday a desperate attempt at suicide. She at first cut her throat with a razor, but failing to inflict a mortal wound, she ran down to the East River and attempted to drown herself. She was, however, rescued from the river and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

The New-England Society met at Delmonico's last evening. Two hundred new members were added to the list, making the total membership about nine hundred. A grand social reunion is in contemplation for April next, at which the wives, sisters and daughters of the members are to be brought together.

Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital on the body of Patrick Dunlap, who died on Saturday from the effects of a stab wound in the left lung inflicted by Edward Johnson. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, and a warrant has been issued for Johnson's arrest.

A large meeting of persons interested in the proposed widening of Ann and Fulton streets, was held yesterday at Powers' Hotel, Park-row. A committee of influential gentlemen was appointed to oppose the measure, and to obtain subscriptions for legal expenses, &c.

Mr. Henry James' lecture on Thomas Carlyle, last evening, was an interesting, spirited, and altogether successful literary effort, and was received with much and intelligent satisfaction by a remarkably thoughtful audience.

The jury in the case of Wilson, administrator, &c., *vs.* the Mayor of New-York, which has been on trial for several days in the Common Pleas, Part I, rendered a verdict yesterday against the city for $1,200.

The trial of Gonzales, for the murder of the Cuban, Otero, was begun yesterday before Judge Gilbert, of the Kings County Supreme Court. The whole day was spent in securing twelve men who would confess themselves able to render a verdict according to the evidence; no one wanted to serve. The case will be continued to-day at 10 A. M.

The Brooklyn police report that there are 2,160 retail liquor-stores in that city. Of these only one-third are licensed.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamer *Ariel* for late New-Orleans papers.

Gold opened yesterday at 139⅞, and closed at 139¾, as on Saturday. Stocks were more active; Governments buoyant; Railways unsettled. Money quite dull at 4@5 ℔ cent. on call. Produce and merchandise were in more request at irregular figures. Moderate freight engagements were reported, including 1,000 bales cotton for Liverpool.

The Free Negroes and the Naturalization Laws.

There are certain advocates of negro suffrage who profess to be willing, under certain conditions, to see the Southern States restored to their true position in the Union without requiring them to assent to a general enfranchisement of the negro population. Thus, a city journal, published mainly in the interest of the blacks, says: "Only render it certain that an honest, industrious, thrifty, intelligent negro shall not be proscribed merely because of his color or race, and we will agree to almost anything." If the journal from which we quote—speaking, as it is presumed to do, for a very considerable radical party—is sincere in proposing a compromise, there ought to be little difficulty in coming to terms. All that our cotemporary professes to ask for his special clients is provided for in the Naturalization Bill now before Congress. As far as Congress has the power of enfranchisement, that bill gives to the native-born negro the same privileges of citizenship as if he were white instead of black. It proposes to amend whatever Congressional acts of naturalization now exist wherein the distinction of race or color is drawn between the two classes of our population. Wherever the explanatory term "a free white person" occurs in any of these statutes, this bill provides that such term shall be stricken out. So that hereafter *all persons born, or to be born, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States*, are declared citizens, and entitled to all rights and privileges as such.

This is the broad ground on which conservative men believe that the advocates of negro enfranchisement may meet. It is safe ground, because it is constitutional; it is liberal ground, inasmuch as it forever abolishes that arbitrary distinction in our naturalization laws founded upon color; and it is fair compromise ground between the great popular party represented by the President and the party of centralization. If there be any half-way meeting-ground between the two parties, it ought to be found in these proposed amendments to the naturalization laws.

Those who desire to go further and provide special enactments for the government of every parish district in the South, overlook the fact that the same authority enacting a municipal system for the South would be compelled to establish local executors to carry it into practice. The details of State and county legislation for every portion of the late Confederacy might possibly be arranged as well in Washington as in the special localities concerned. But if even the barest semblance of State government is to continue to exist, the local authorities would have in the end to be trusted to give the laws effect. It is not difficult to understand how such laws would be executed, or rather how they would fail utterly of being executed, unless at the point of Federal bayonets.

The duty which Congress and the National Executive owes to the emancipated slaves is a duty entirely compatible with the full and speedy remission of every question of local concern, including that of negro suffrage, to the States that have been temporarily alienated. In such a provision for the recognition of the citizenship of the native-born blacks as is offered in the Naturalization Bill, the freedman will have thrown over him the same protection that any white citizen can lay claim to either at home or abroad. He will have an equal standing with the latter before our National Legislature and the National Executive. And with this vantage ground he is left to work his way out of whatever temporary political disabilities the existing laws of his State may impose upon him. The assurance of national protection and national recognition which the black citizen thus acquires on the one hand, and the tutelage which on the other hand he undergoes while working his way by industry and intelligence toward local enfranchisement, ought to be alike advantageous to himself and to the whole community. He is at once assured that he has certain inalienable rights as a citizen of the republic, and encouraged to labor and to self-improvement, which will hasten the day of his participation in the rights and duties which belong to the possession of the suffrage. If any fairer ground of compromise is likely to be found on the subject of early reconstruction, we have not heard of it.

That New Broadway.

Nothing could more completely illustrate the utter helplessness of the taxpayers of this city against any raid that organized self-interest may make upon them than the proceedings (reported in another column) of the meeting held yesterday to oppose, or at least to look into, the plan for the widening of Ann-street, the destruction of the block between William and Gold, and the tearing down of the United States Hotel. There met on this occasion a crowd of men who seemed to know little of the law and less of its executors; who had as many opinions as they had heads about the rights and duties of the antagonistic parties; who had no more comprehension or apprehension of their proper course than the most fickle mind that ever tormented mariner.

Judge Hilton, however, seemed to appreciate the situation. He said the corporation could widen, alter or extend *any* street on their mere motion, and the only resource in the way of opposition left to the men whose houses were to be torn down or assessed, was *after* the assessment for a job forced upon them without notice and against their will.

Now, what is the upshot of this public meeting? In general terms it is about this: Half-a-dozen conflicting schemes of opposition, insane, idiotic, incomprehensible, inchoate, impracticable, unreasonable, unseasonable and mildly sensible. The general result seems to be that the Common Council may open streets at will, asking no permission and observing no forms; *but*, after the Supreme Court has appointed Commissioners, and they have assessed and made out their extravagant bills for surveying, assessing and advertising, *then* the tax-payer may come in and protest. Very well. Does his protest save all this assessing, surveying, &c.? Not a bit of it. That much, at least, is secure; and by hook or crook, the outrageous bills will be paid in spite of protest.

One of the old jokers who attended this meeting brought his pocket-slate, and while the opposed three-fourths of the property-owners were exhausting their steam, this old joker jotted down certain speculations, by which he insinuated (of course he was a wicked libeler) that it was barely possible that when four or five corporations, worth a million each, had set their hearts upon such a project, and only half-a-dozen small property owners stood in the way, these rich corporations would "convince" some of these few property-holders that they were right. Of course this is a base slander, for no enterprising public citizen or corporation undertaking a job of five millions expense to the people would possibly take a step not sanctioned by the most careful regard for the interest of the men who are to bleed. Individual and corporate virtue indignantly forbid the supposition. Yet we hardly know what to make of yesterday's meeting; it is a sort of "blow hot, blow cold," which cost a certain fabulous giant his precious life. Is our great giant, the people, so helpless before its Common Council Railway Jack?

Our Sanitary Condition—The Reforms under the Health Bill.

In the brief analysis which we gave recently of the new Health Bill, it could be seen that extended powers are to be conferred on the new board—though no greater than those enjoyed by the present (mis-called) "Board of Health," and no more than are necessary for the public welfare. The cumbrous constitution of the present sanitary authorities would alone prevent their ever being effective—there being no less than three different bodies, drawing salaries for their sanitary labors, each independent of the other, and each conflicting with the other. We refer to the "Board of Health," the "Commissioners of Health," and the "City Inspector's Department."

The first, being composed of the Mayor and *any* ten members of the Common Council, and having almost unlimited opportunity for plundering the city and giving out jobs, and no one having power to adjourn them, have not been called together by the Mayors for four or five years, and though cholera is at the door, our authorities consider that a less evil than the meeting of this Health Board. The members, however, it should be remarked, have regularly drawn their salaries in this interval.

The constitution and the *personnel* of the other boards render them ineffective and useless in sanitary matters. They commonly act in a cumbrous way, if they want to act (which is seldom). Two-thirds of the "Health Wardens" are keepers of low groggeries and mere ward politicians. What can they know and what do they care about sanitary science or the practical care of the public health? The whole present sanitary administration of New-York is merely a means of giving places to petty politicians and of contriving enormous "jobs," whereby the city is fleeced. With the exception of one or two physicians, there is not a man in the large corps of health officials, who knows the least about sanitary matters. There is neither science nor honesty in the administration. The poor sicken and die, the city becomes a disgrace among civilized cities for its neglect of the most common provisions to guard the health of the people, it is utterly unprepared for the cholera—all in order that a few miserable demagogues and party-hacks may make an idle living and pension their friends.

But even if the authorities were competent and were desirous of improving the public health and avoiding pestilence, and if their machinery was less cumbrous and awkward, there are still great defects in their legal powers, which will be obviated in this bill.

Under this act we do not see why the Commissioners could not at once order a filthy house to be cleansed, and make the expense of cleaning a lien, not only on the property, but on the rents of the tenants. The suit, too, need not be brought before the courts adjudicating on titles, (a frequent escape now for delinquent property-holders,) but before lower courts. If their inspectors discover such "lodging-houses" as we have recently seen described in the police report, they can close them. If a whole neighborhood is poisoned by some business which makes the quarter unhealthy and disagreeable, they can cause it to be stopped. If heaps of garbage be not removed by the contractors, and the public health is evidently about to suffer, they can order them to be taken away, and charge the expense on the house from which the refuse comes. If a block become full of pestilence and in too foul a condition to allow a restoration with the inhabitants remaining, they can close up the houses, turn away the tenants, and have them thoroughly purified. If a new tenant-house be built without regard to ventilation, they can instruct and compel the owners to improve it and make such provisions as will provide his tenants with pure air. So also with the noxious gases, escaping from sewers into houses; they can enforce here a proper ventilation of sewers, and thus drive away many of the stimulants of disease. If, also, they discover persons selling poisonous and adulterated food, or drugs or medicine, they can at once stop this nefarious traffic. All the nuisances about our markets, the poisonous matter on our docks and the abominable cesspools (sources of fever and pestilence,) can be in time removed by this most beneficial act.

When one thinks how invaluable, and especially to the poor of this city, in view of the threatened cholera, this legislation will be, how many children of the laboring classes it will save, how many of the diseases of the poor it will drive away, what increased vigor and health, what lengthened life it will confer on the lower classes, how much more comfortable and happy it will make them; and yet that it is these very classes who will through their unprincipled leaders, most oppose it, and strive to weaken it and perhaps defeat it by bribery, it is certainly a most melancholy reflection. The most beneficent reform of the age for the laboring classes of New-York, will be most and only opposed by the leaders of these laborers! Even the Mayor of this city (a gentleman of character and talent), representing the Democratic party here, has not a word of encouragement to give to this Sanitary Bill, but, on the contrary, intimates that he will oppose any improvement in this regard which shall come from the Legislature, and not from his ignorant constituents! We have faith, however, that many good Democrats will in private favor this bill, and lend it their influence.

A party which comes finally to be known as always opposing every reasonable scheme for human improvement and progress, will at length sink beneath contempt, and become as powerless in local administration as it now is in national.

We do not suppose that the new Commission of Health will seek *at once* to carry out all the beneficent reforms included under this act. They will begin. They will make the first steps. They will have the power, and gradually and wisely would use it. We trust no chicanery or corruption will deprive them of the opportunity.

The Luxuries of Locomotion—Strangers and our City Conveyances.

There is before the Legislature of this State a bill giving power to undermine Broadway for the purpose of creating an underground railway, and another to carry a railroad, by a light viaduct, above the street traffic. It seems to us that one aspect of these measures has not been brought into view, and that is, the influence of such undertakings upon the minds of foreigners and our foreign trade. New-York is at present preëminent in that trade, and is the point of arrival of most of the visitors connected with it. But there are other cities racing hard with us. New steamship lines between them and Europe are projected and being established with great speed, and we of this city shall have to look to it that we are not overtaken and outstripped.

Now, there can be no question that the general convenience and aspect of a city repel or attract foreigners according to their degree. The power of going from point to point with ease and safety becomes in this regard of great importance.

To a Londoner, or a Parisian, the difficulty of locomotion among us appears a something new and strange. Accustomed to be whirled rapidly across a city at a small cost of coin or comfort, he finds on arriving at the great Atlantic metropolis that he has the choice of a very extortionate and often frowsy carriage, or a long box on wheels, closely packed with a struggling and perspiring crowd, happy if he can suspend himself by a strap, and thus perform a penance undertaken in other countries only by malefactors or gymnasts. Naturally he is disgusted. To "ride Bayard of ten toes" has ceased to be a pleasure, but he undertakes it, groaning in spirit as he wonders "why these New-Yorkers don't have an underground railroad, or a railroad over their dwellings." The chances are that he will abbreviate, and not repeat his visit to us. And somebody will have lost a customer.

We believe that the influence of mental associations upon the growth and prosperity of cities, as developed by their foreign trade, is not sufficiently understood by our countrymen. Very many circumstances, which to us may seem of small account, are really not so to others. We are not naturally blind to our opportunities—can we not see that an underground railroad, or a railroad elevated above the street traffic, is important to foreigners, and may for that reason be important to us?

"The Times' Defence of Mr. Seward."

The *World* says:

"'No, replied the phantom grim,
I loved my country, and I hated him.'

If the Times believed that a man for the purposes of place and power, in the gratification of a purely despotic nature, deliberately and with malice aforethought, with full and complete knowledge of the law, chose, after swearing to support a constitution a dozen times, to create for himself, from his own self-will, an arbitrary moral standard which regarded political perjury as no crime and political dishonesty as no shame, how would it regard such a man?

If in addition, he the false apostle of a false creed, led after him 'nearly half the heavenly hosts,' and more than any man in the Union was responsible for the blood and debt and miseries of the last four years, for the confiscation of property, both North and South, and for the possibility of a change in the governmental system of half a continent from liberty to despotism, how would it regard such a man?

Mr. Seward has earned the curses of men in the Union more than any human being who ever lived in it."

We have rarely met with accusations which so effectually answer and refute themselves. There is neither justness, fitness or applicability in these charges to Gov. Seward. Not the first reader, however astute, would guess that the *World* aimed at the Secretary of State. The allegation that Gov. Seward is "more than any many in the Union responsible for the blood, debt and miseries of the last four years," is nothing less than a "phantom grim." The extravagance of the *World's* hatred reminds one of the genius who did not

"Like Dr. Fell;
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this I know full well,
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell."

"Mr. Seward," says the *World*, "has earned the curses of men." How, pray? In living a life of high personal honor and purity; never during that life having injured or wronged a human being; but on the contrary, having labored devotedly to elevate and benefit the whole human family? Every act of his life, as a public man, has had an enlightened or beneficent purpose.

In holding Mr. Seward "responsible" for rebellion and war, the *World* turns things upside down—reads history backward, and betrays its own *status* in reference to the rebellion. This charge against Gov. Seward, emanating from the Richmond *Enquirer* or Charleston *Courier*, would, from their standpoint, have been intelligible, however unjust. If the *World* holds that those who defended the government and Union were wrong, while those who endeavored to overthrow both were right, then, and in that sense, we can interpret its accusations. As an accusation made by an enemy of the government and Union, it is not, however, seriously damaging.

The *World*, had it been in existence, with its present proclivities, would have found frequent occasions to "curse" Gov. Seward while he was resisting the encroachments, opposing the extension and rebuking the arrogance of slavery. It would have "cursed" him for insisting that California should be admitted, with its freedom, into the Union. It would have "cursed" him for denying slaveholders the right to take their "property" into Kansas and Nebraska. It would have "cursed" him for defending the rights of petition and the freedom of debate, as it has, and continues to "curse" him for discharging his most laborious and responsible duties with distinguished wisdom and fidelity.

"Smiling at Grief."—A "Southern gentleman who owns the soul of a knight and a genius of the highest order"—so he is described by the Mobile *Register*—but who is "ready to fly from a land darkened by the power of New-England superstition," has written a letter announcing his inclination to emigrate to Mexico. The *Register* describes this gentleman as suffering profoundly in his broodings over the state of affairs in the South, and as looking anxiously toward Mexico as the last resort of heroic but oppressed souls. But nearly half of this wretched man's letter is composed of jokes, sarcasms, poetical extracts, and other pretty and funny things. His sufferings, in being compelled, for a time, to live in this unhappy land, may be great, for all we know; but if he can write as funny letters about them every day, he is at least sure of obtaining a livelihood from any of the comic journals.

Intelligent Colored Suffrage.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives, if the information from Washington is reliable, reached a very sensible conclusion in caucus. They determined, it is understood, to amend the universal Colored Suffrage Bill, confining the suffrage to those who can read and write. Thus restricted, we are content with the proposition, and for more than one reason. The effect of such prospective rights would stimulate the freedmen. He would strive to educate and elevate himself. In the details of such a law, should it be enacted, there should be a registry provided, requiring the party presenting himself to read a few lines selected by the Commissioners, and to write his own name and residence, upon which he becomes a legal voter.

There would be much less difficulty in providing for the real interests of the freedmen if the fanatics in politics and philanthropy would be satisfied with that. The whole people will unite in asking that the colored man shall enjoy the protection which the laws secure to ourselves—that in all such respects he should be placed upon an equality with the white man.

But there is a class among us who demand *political* equality for the African race. And here is the rock upon which we shall split, that is, if Messrs. Chase, Stevens, Sumner, &c., &c., persist in their schemes of running this "machine."

If we are to have a conflict for universal negro suffrage, there are some preliminary steps to be taken. If the just emancipated slave is qualified to vote, surely the colored man born and educated in freedom should be invested with suffrage. We cannot, with decency, force negro suffrage upon other States while we refuse to bestow it upon our own free blacks. With us, however, the *social*, more than suffrage, question is embarrassing, the former being a corollary of the latter. The social equality demanded is repugnant to all laws, human and divine. It is this from which we shrink. And this leads to a suggestion which may even now not come too late. Why not provide a country for freedmen—a country which he may inhabit and govern? This would simply be in accordance with Divine wisdom, for the Creator gave Africa to the African. There was a providential wall of separation between the white and black races. There is in Central America and San Domingo congenial, ample and attainable territory for as many as aspire to independence and self-government.

No Danger of Too Much Cotton.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Ledger* expresses the opinion, that so far from the cotton crop being likely to prove a failure this year the only danger is that there will be an over crop. It fears that the mania for greenbacks and the present high price of cotton will induce the planters of the South to put too much land in cotton the coming Spring, and it premonishes them against such a policy.

If the *Ledger* speaks correctly in its statements, and if they apply to any great part of the South, there is more ground for surprise than fear; and there is no ground for fear at all. We had been expecting lately, from all we have heard, that there would likely be a fair crop of cotton raised in the South during the current year; but that there was a possibility of such crops as the *Ledger* speaks of entered the head of nobody in the North. The Southern planters, however, need, in no event, be afraid of raising an overcrop, or even of furnishing any such quantity of cotton as the world will gladly take from them at highly remunerative prices. We can not only absorb two millions of bales; we can not only take three millions of bales—but if the South offer four millions of bales at the close of next season every pound of it will be purchased at prices more remunerative than can be obtained for any other staple product of the soil raised in any part of the world.

Moreover, if even two or three million bales were raised, and an average proportion of it sent abroad, the government would raise a large revenue from it, and the exchanges and commerce of our country would be vastly improved. In these ways the South itself and all the rest of the country would be doubly the gainers.

There is no danger of the South being stinted for food if it go ever so largely into the raising of cotton. The great and superabundant supplies of the West will again pour down its rivers and roll over its railroads on the least indication that a market can there be found for them.

We say, therefore, to the planters of Alabama and the Southern States, that they need be in no fear of overstocking the markets with cotton so that its raising will be unprofitable. In fact, the idea is so preposterous that it must have been thrown out for some sinister purpose.

Gen. Crawford Again.—We have no doubt that the government has sent orders to Gen. Sheridan, who commands the military department in which Texas is located, to take prompt and effective care of the "Gen. Crawford" who has lately begun to figure on the Rio Grande as some sort of a fillibuster, and who seems determined to get this country into trouble if it be in his power. First we learned that he was raising men to help Juarez; next we learned that he had been "shot at" from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande; and now we learn that a party of "his men" have been attempting to capture a gunboat moored near Matamoras.

He and his men evidently require a little military attention and discipline. He doubtless thinks he will have the sympathy of the people of the United States in his attempts to assist the Liberal cause in Mexico, and he even seems to think that he can carry on his operations with the connivance of the government. But he will find himself entirely mistaken upon both points. The people of the United States do not desire a foreign policy marked out for them by such men, and will "indignantly frown down" any attempts to involve them in war by such means. And the government itself, as Gen. Crawford will

probably soon find, instead of winking at his violations of law, will only bring to bear upon him its severest penalties.

WHAT SHALL WE TAX?—A delegation of Northwestern distillers and whisky dealers are in Washington for the purpose of urging upon Congress the reduction of the tax upon whisky. There have been a hundred, if not a thousand, propositions before Congress, during its present session, for reducing or abolishing the taxes upon various articles. The last we have noticed was a proposition to abolish the tax upon *crutches*, and there was another to abolish all taxation upon the manufacture of *Bibles*. Now, it would be well, if it be expedient, to comply with the two last-mentioned requests. But if anything should be taxed, and well taxed, it is *whisky*. Every drop of liquor used in the country, wherever it comes from, should pay a severe penalty for its existence here. It is an established principle now, in the raising of revenues, to tax but a few articles, and these as far as possible articles of luxury, but to tax such articles heavily. Whisky comes under this head. Then, after it is well taxed, such penalties should be attached to smuggling as are now attached to counterfeiting.

American Items from Europe.

Prof. BRUNNOW, an American citizen by adoption, has been appointed Astronomer Royal for Ireland and Professor of Astronomy in Trinity College, Dublin, in place of Sir WM. HAMILTON, deceased. This appointment is one of the highest in the Astronomical world. It is the more honorable as it is probably the first instance of a foreigner receiving an appointment of this kind in the United Kingdom. Prof. BRUNNOW has been spending the Winter at Berlin with his father-in-law, Prof. H. P. TAPPAN. Prof. BRUNNOW was formerly connected with the Dudley University and lately Director of the Observatory of the Michigan State University. He is probably one of the best of our living astronomers.

Prof. HENRY, of Newburgh, N. Y., being on a visit to Paris, called on the philosopher, VICTOR COUSIN. They had been corresponding for over thirty years past, but had never met before. Prof. HENRY translated COUSIN'S *Psycology*, which became a text-book in many of our colleges. The meeting is described as a very cordial one. He talked much of America and its universities, of our war, &c., &c. He complained that Prof. HENRY and Prof. HENRY P. TAPPAN, late Chancellor of the University of Michigan, should remain idle when they could, at the head of universities, do so much good. He said he had intended writing to America to ask that both these scholars should at once be placed at the head of scientific institutions. Both Prof. HENRY and Dr. TAPPAN were once connected with the New-York University. Dr. HENRY, on account of ill health, was compelled to resign, and Dr. TAPPAN was Chancellor of the University of Michigan, which he resigned on account of a difficulty with some of the Regents. The University lost by his resignation a ripe scholar. Dr. TAPPAN is a member of the Institute of France.

WINANS & BROTHERS, of Baltimore, have taken a very large contract with the Russian Government for building cars and locomotives. It will be remembered that they were the builders of the Moscow and St. Petersbugh Railroad.

Two young men, calling themselves sons of Ex-President TYLER, are at school at Carlssake, in the Duchy of Baden.

Mr. VON BEUST, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Saxony, gave a grand ball on the 12th of Dec., in honor of the King's birthday. Gen. MCCLELLAN was present with his mother-in-law, Mrs. MARCY, and, it is said, the General was the lion of the evening. The United States Consul, Mr. CAMPBELL, was also invited and was present.

Effect of the President's Message Abroad.

Extract of a private letter, dated

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany, Dec. 19, 1865.

The Message of President JOHNSON has been read with greater interest than any preceding document from Washington. Bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and diplomats and ministers at the Diet have been for days on the *qui vive* to see this important Message. Some timid men were looking for a warlike, threatening document, which would embroil us at once in a war with England and France.

On the arrival of the American mails, several of the editors of the leading papers were at once at my office for a copy. It so happened that the steamer which brought this Message was a Boston one, and the NEW-YORK TIMES, usually ahead here in news, did not have it, but a stray copy of the Boston *Advocate*, sent me by a friend, of date of Dec. 6, contained it. The editor of the New-Frankfort *Zeitung* (a paper which has always been in our interest) intended translating that long Message into German, and publishing it *entire* by 10 A. M. the next day, though he only got it from me about 8 P. M. I think such an event has never been known here as to publish the Message in *full*. The peaceable and conciliatory tone of the Message had a good effect on the Bourse, and our stocks went up to about 70, which is fully 2 per cent. above New-York. The operations in them continue large, and everybody who can spare a hundred florins or so buys a United States bond. Small bonds, of the denomination of $50 or $100, are on this account somewhat higher than large bonds—generally at least half per cent. higher. People generally holding Austrian stocks are selling out and buying American. The transactions at the Bourse here are larger in our stocks than in those of any other country.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

The Work in the Legislature.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 13.

Both Houses have adjourned till Monday. The business of the week may be very briefly summed up. Some half dozen bills of local interest have been passed, as many more have been advanced to a third reading, and a large number have been noticed or introduced. Standing committees will get to work next week, after which business will proceed more lively. It is said the Committee on Cities, of which Mr. BRANDRETH is Chairman, will make short work of the Metropolitan Health Bill. Two members of the committee—Messrs. BRANDRETH and PITTS—were leading advocates of the bill at the last session, and a majority of the committee are known friends of the measure. It is predicted that the bill will be reported to the House next week, when it will shortly come up in Committee of the Whole, and lead to exciting scenes. Nothing has occurred to change my previously expressed opinion that the Health Bill will pass the House. The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs have the same measure under advisement, and will hear parties on both sides on Tuesday next.

The *Tribune* correspondent, it appears, has been making some strictures on the conduct of Mr. KIMBALL, of Franklin, one of the Union members who last Winter betrayed the Health Bill, whereupon Mr. KIMBALL to-day attempted to extinguish said correspondent by offering a resolution directing the Clerk to obtain two hundred copies of the *Tribune* for circulation among the St. Regis Indians, the Albany correspondent to distribute the same. The members did not appreciate the wit of this resolution, and quietly laid it on the table. As an example of bad taste, ill humor and offended dignity, it made some comment, not particularly creditable to the mover.

A strong lobby will be here this Winter from Northern New-York, asking for appropriations to enlarge the Champlain Canal, so as to furnish facilities for transportation for a lively commerce with Canada, by way of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, which friends of the project are sanguine would at once spring up on the completion of the work. Another project is to improve the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward, so as to render slack-water navigation practicable. Mr. BARCLAY, of Washington, has already introduced a bill authorizing and directing the State Engineer and Surveyor to make a survey and estimate of the expense of improving the river, and also a survey and estimate of the proposed enlargement of the Champlain Canal from tide-water at Troy to Whitehall. The bill proposes an estimate for locks two hundred and twenty-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide. This project will be very strenuously urged by a part of the State which contends that its natural facilities have not been developed equal to other localities.

Constituents of members who have been in the habit of receiving legislative documents must expect to be unsupplied this year. In carrying out the notions of economy in this respect which have been manifested on the floor, the Committee on Public Printing uniformly report adversely to any proposition to furnish documents for members. Even a resolution to print the Governor's message in German was to-day voted down in the Assembly.

Friends of the Broadway Underground Railroad are just now in considerable perturbation over the fact that the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board is expected to make a report that the work cannot be accomplished without ruin to the water-pipes. The underground men declare that the water-pipes must get out of the way, and that the great project shall not be defeated by any such fire in the rear. We shall see.

PERSIMMON.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 15.

NOTICES.

By Mr. E. CORNELL—To confirm certain proceedings of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

By Mr. BENNETT—To increase the salary of JOHN MCMANUS, an Assessor in Buffalo.

By Mr. PARSONS—To abolish all laws relative to the present canal contract system.

By Mr. PLATT—For a railroad from Plattsburgh south, on the west side of Lake Champlain.

By Mr. SESSIONS—To amend the assessment laws relative to non-residents.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LABAU—To extend the time for the construction of the Southside Railroad.

By Mr. PIERSON—For the care of idle and truant children in Brooklyn.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. PARSONS—Calling upon the State Engineer to report the names of all persons holding repair contracts on the State canals, the date of the commencement and time when such contracts shall expire. Adopted.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To authorize the City of Rochester to purchase grounds for an armory. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on Joint Rules:

Messrs. Littlejohn, Selden, Cochrane, Palmer and Maurice.

NOTICES.

By Mr. SHERMAN—For State aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad.

By Mr. CALKINS—To incorporate the Oneida Savings Bank.

By Mr. SELDEN—To confirm certain action of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

By Mr. G. GRAHAM—To amend the general Manufacturing Law.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for a new academy building in Utica.

Authorizing the City of Oswego to borrow money to fund a certain debt.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WEED—Relative to the manufacture of iron in the Clinton Prison.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. J. L. PARKER—That the New-York City tax levy shall be reported by March 18 and printed immediately thereafter, and made the special order for April 1 or some day prior thereto, immediately after the reading of the journal. Referred to the Committee on Joint Rules.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 15.

The following is the Day Calendar in the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, Jan. 16: Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 44, 103, 104, 104½ and 92.

NEW-ORLEANS.

European Steamship Lines—A New Telegraph Invention—Capt. Coleman Sent out of the Country—Extortions of the City Gas Company—Petroleum to be used.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 13.

The Liverpool and New-Orleans Steamship Line are building new vessels, to make trips in eighteen days.

The agent of the French TransAtlantic Steamship Company is here, and has obtained ample wharfage facilities to connect New-Orleans with St. Nazaire.

The *Picayune* notices very approvingly the tests of Dr. EVERETT, of this city, of a new telegraph he has invented. No electricity is used, no insulators, no batteries or chemicals, and no poles. The apparatus is very simple indeed and its working very easy. The alphabet is based on scientific principles and is easily learned.

Capt. COLEMAN, late of the Confederate army, a grandson of late Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, and a nephew of Gen. PILLOW, left here to-day for Havana, having been tried by a military commission and banished for some act of steamboat burning while he was under Gen. FORREST'S command.

Owing to the extortionate demands of the New-Orleans Gas Company for lighting the streets of the city, the Mayor has authorized a call to be made for proposals to the 1st of March to light the streets with the best quality of petroleum, and to furnish 3,000 lamps.

Arrived steamer *Alabama* from Liverpool.

Sailed steamships *Carolina* for Liverpool, and *Neshannock* and *Costa Rica* for New-York.

A large fire at Talladega, Ala., had destroyed $75,000 worth of property.

TEXAS.

Heavy Loss of Cotton—Mutiny of the Third Michigan Cavalry.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 13.

Four car loads of cotton were burned on the Texas Central Railroad while en route to Houston. The loss was $30,000.

The Third Michigan Cavalry have been disarmed at San Antonio, Texas, for mutiny.

A National Bank has been organized at Galveston.

CINCINNATI.

An Affair of Love, Deception and Mysterious Disappearance.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 12.

An affair of love, betrothal, deception, sequestration of property and mysterious disappearance has just come to light. Dr. J. MCCHRISTIE, late Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, was engaged to a widow lady in Liberty, Ind., and pending the marriage she intrusted considerable funds with him. The day before the expected marriage the doctor was missing. The second day afterward a letter was received from a stranger in Kentucky, inclosing a pocket memorandum of the doctor's, and saying that he had been found dead with a bullet through his body. The letter was sent by the United States Express from this city, and on being shown to the betrothed she recognized the handwriting of her faithless lover. At once she determined to find him, and, arriving in the city, got her suspicions confirmed at the express office, the clerk remembering the appearance of the man who left the package, and recognizing him by a photograph presented by the lady. The officers have been placed on the track of the fellow.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Exciting Election—A Snow Storm—A Methodist Anniversary.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 15.

Quite an exciting election was held to-day by the Corn and Flour Exchange for a Board of Directors. The regular ticket, composed exclusively of Union men, was defeated, and the opposition ticket, made up of gentlemen of opposite sympathies, was elected by a large majority.

A snow-storm with a cold northeast wind prevailing since 3 o'clock, continues, and promises to be very severe.

The Maryland Institute was crowded this afternoon by a vast audience to attend the anniversary exercises of the Methodist Missionary Society. There was an immense gathering of Sunday-school children, and vast numbers were unable to gain admittance.

Fire at Binghamton—Destruction of a Valuable Building—List of Losses.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 15.

On Sunday morning at 4 o'clock a fire was discovered in the liquor-store of JOHN MCNAMARA, on the east side of Commercial-avenue, Binghamton, N. Y. Before the flames were checked the entire building, in which was three stores, was totally destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The room of C. STUART in the building was robbed before the fire was kindled. The building was owned by CYRUS STRONG, whose loss is $3,000. Insured.

The following are also losers: JOHN MCNAMARA, liquors, $2,500; insured $1,500. DOUBLEDAY & CRAFT, flour dealers, $1,000; fully insured. SOUTHWELL & MAYO, provisions and wrapping paper, $4,000; insured $1,000. CHARLES STUART, gunsmith, $500; fully insured. The Binghamton Brass Band had a room in the building, and lost all their instruments. No insurance.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 15.

The *Moses Taylor*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived with passengers, &c.

The Mexican Consul has received official communication from JUAREZ, dated Chihuahua, Dec. 1. JAUREZ appears to be in the best of spirits, and says all the efforts of the Imperialists to capture the Executive of the republic will prove fruitless. In due time, he says, the government will be transferred to another place.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP GRATITUDE.

Meeting of Boston Merchants in Honor of Capt. Burke—A Suitable Testimonial to be Presented to Him for his Gallant Conduct.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

A large meeting of merchants and others was held at the Merchant's Exchange, at noon, to-day, to take some suitable action in regard to the gallant conduct of Capt. BURKE in saving the crew and passengers of the ship *Gratitude*.

GEORGE B. UPTON presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. GRAY and others, all paying an eloquent tribute to the noble and humane conduct of Capt. BURKE.

A committee was appointed to obtain funds for a suitable testimonial to be presented to the gallant Captain, and also collect money for the relief of the emigrants saved through his exertions. In the meantime they have been bountifully supplied with every necessary comfort by the city authorities and private citizens.

Marine Disasters and Loss of Life.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Jan. 15.

The brig *Neva*, of Machias, Me., TALBOT, master, from New-York, bound to Jacksonville, Fla., was wrecked on the South Breaker of St. John's Bar on the 8th inst. Miss WALL and a child, passengers, the Captain, first mate, pilot and two seamen were lost. The brig now lies on the beach twelve miles south of the bar.

The steamer *Asher Ayres* was burned in the Ocmulgee River on the 9th inst. She was loaded with 1,028 bales of cotton. Six negroes were drowned.

The steamer *James G. Christopher*, laden with 222 bales of cotton, was burned on the Savannah River on the 13th.

The steamer *North Point*, from Baltimore, arrived yesterday. She was detained several days by heavy weather.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

The schooner *Kate Anthony*, Capt. JACOBS, from Provincetown, of and for Portland, dragged ashore this morning on Rocky Neck, near Gloucester, and is badly damaged, having bilged. There is no insurance.

The schooner *Frank Herbert*, Capt. CHAISE, from Philadelphia for Boston, anchored off South Yarmouth, Mass., with loss of deck load of oil and tar, sails, boat, &c., having been driven off to the Gulf stream during he late gale.

Burning of the Steamboat James Christopher.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 15.

The steamboat *James Christopher*, with 250 bales of cotton, was burned 100 miles from Savannah, Ga., on Saturday.

Heavy Shipments of Cotton—Mobile and Ohio Railroad Open.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 14.

Twelve hundred and seventy bales of cotton passed here yesterday and to-day for Cincinnati.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad have commenced running daily trains. The time to Mobile is 36 hours.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 15.

The estimated loss of steamboats, ferry-boats, wharf-boats, canal-boats, barges, ferry-docks, &c., in this harbor since the first movement of ice is $800,000; the insurance will probably be about half that amount. The ice is still running, but navigation is partly resumed with the South.

From Nashville, &c.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 15.

There has been a heavy rain all day; the river is rising.

Cotton firmer; prices range from 39c.@42c. for middling; receipts and shipments light. Corn has advanced to 90c.; market firm. The oil excitement is on the increase here; a great yield is expected from the oil regions near Burkesville.

Railroad Accident near Syracuse—No Lives Lost.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Jan. 15.

The New-York Express train west ran off the track four miles east of this city about 6 o'clock this evening. Three cars off. No person hurt. The train was delayed an hour and a half. Cause—a broken rail.

Fire at Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 15.

The residence of J. B. EDWARDS, Esq., in this city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000. It was insured.

Death of an Old Printer.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

THOMAS J. LILLIE, an old and highly esteemed printer, and for many years Treasurer of the Franklin Typographical Society, died this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Return of Miss Bateman.

Niblo's Garden was crowded last night with an audience such as has seldom gathered in any theatre in New-York. The seats, the lobbies, the stairways, every standing place were full to overflowing.

The immense audience was composed of the very *élite* of New-York, the ladies and gentlemen of the metropolis who appear only upon very special occasions. It is too late an hour to comment at much length upon the event. We have only time to say that the lovely girl who left us three years ago returns matured and improved; that she has grown in classic and statuesque beauty, and presents one of the most splendid pictures ever seen upon any stage. Her appearance was hailed with a storm of applause that might have thrilled the heart of SIDDONS in her zenith of triumph. Her fair, sweet, classic face was as welcome as Summer-sunshine; and the grand greeting of three thousand friends had not only an artistic but a personal significance. It seemed as if every one of the vast audience had an immediate interest in the heroine, and had made her encouragement and advancement the object of the hour.

The play, considerably altered, was on the whole well done, but a few of the parts were badly damaged. Miss BATEMAN has grown somewhat mature and grave, but retains that singularly crisp and rapid style of speaking that does not help to a clear apprehension of her text. She has acquired much softness and grace, and is by no means so angular and startlingly abrupt as when she left us. It is unnecessary to say that she has *power* almost unlimited; her force is of that electric and thrilling kind which waits on genius.

Having seen but a portion of the drama, we cannot speak decisively of the other characters. But we recognized Miss PERRY as doing exceedingly well, lacking emotion a little, but playing her part very creditably. Of Mr. COWPER, the gentleman cast for *Rudolph*, we can only say that for the first three acts he did not impress us favorably; he seemed heavy and even lugubrious. It is possible that he subsequently redeemed himself, but we must see before believing. *Nathan* was exceedingly well played, and so we may say of the *Old Magistrate* by Mr. BURNETT, and the *Priest* also.

At her first appearance, in the first act, Miss BATEMAN was the recipient of such applause as we never heard save in the extraordinary case of Mr. BOOTH at the Winter Garden.

We have said that the audience was eminently intellectual and fashionable, and when such audiences indulge in shouts and wavings of handkerchiefs and the warmest evidences of congratulations, we may be sure the occasion is great and most worthy. No actress more nobly adorns the American stage; no actress has ever met a more noble welcome.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—This bright little establishment opened last evening, and a few minutes after opening was crowded to its greatest capacity. Mr. DE WALDEN'S play of the "Balloon Wedding" was given, and ended in a brilliant display of fireworks. The HANDON BROTHERS appeared in a series of acts wherein they were interesting as well as dexterous. We shall take another opportunity of speaking of the play and the players.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. PAREPA'S grand oratorio performance at this establishment to-night merits the attention of every one interested in sacred music. She sings, among other pieces, the sublime aria of "I know that my Redeemer liveth"—a piece which in a great measure made the success of JENNY LIND in this country, and which, cotemporary criticism says, Mlle. PAREPA sings as well as that lady. Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. J. LEVY, Herr CARL ROSA, and a grand orchestra under Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ also take part in this interesting entertainment.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gave his third symphonic soirée on Saturday evening, and we were glad to notice a full attendance on the occasion. The programme was more than usually interesting. It opened with BARGIEL'S Symphony in C, opus 30—a work of which a great deal has been written. It is more remarkable for counterpoint than color; treatment than idea; length than breadth. Without being in any way obscure—except rhythmetically—it is in the highest degree uninstructive. There are plenty of quartettes for stringed instruments as good as the symphony, and indeed we have often wondered that some ingenious but unscrupulous composer has not warmed up HAYDN, MOZART and BEETHOVEN with extra orchestration. Mr. BARGIEL'S production is simply an overgrown quartette. The stringed instruments have it almost exclusively to themselves, and not a thought is uttered which could not adequately be expressed on four fiddles.

The symphony was the principal, and indeed the only important orchestral work in the programme; for MENDELSSOHN'S overture to "Melusine," although highly agreeable, can hardly be considered a novelty, and BEETHOVEN'S choral fantasie depends mostly on the piano and the voice. Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN played the solo in the last-named work with great clearness and effect. He was admirably supported by the orchestra, which, we are glad to say, gave the work without the abbreviations which are too frequently made. The quaintness of the variations—necessarily a little old-fashioned—is thoroughly delightful, and their melodiousness makes them and the other portions of the fantasie acceptable to all ears. Mr. WOLFSOHN is a pianist fo fine taste, who has a large eclectic love of music apart from any consideration of its mere difficulty. He is one of the few who prefers to interpret an author rather than himself. The mere experts in technical difficulties underrate the choral fantasie because it requires something more than they can bring to its just interpretation; something more in fact than the high-pressure school of the day either cultivates or commands. We are thankful to Mr. WOLFSOHN that he has restored a charming work to its proper place, and hope that the fantasie has not been heard for the last time this season. Mr. WOLFSOHN'S other *solo* was CHOPIN'S Fantasia in F minor (opus 49), the slow movement and *sostenuto* passages of which he played superbly.

In BEETHOVEN'S piece the chorus was sung rather indifferently by the Liederkranz Society, the members of which also gave a Volksleid with effect. The latter was encored, and a better known and better sung piece was rendered in its place.

Mlle. PAREPA was the vocal "star," and her warmest and most enthusiastic admirers must have been gratified with her success—gratified because her audience was a critical one, and the *cantatrice's* efforts were worthy of all praise. The scena and aria, "Ah! Perfido," by BEETHOVEN, has never been given better in this country. The largeness of the style, the certainty of the method and the grandeur of the voice, were all demonstrated by Mlle. PAREPA in this admirable *morceau*. Susanna's aria, "If guiltless blood be your intent," was also rendered with superb breadth of color and fullness of effect. Mlle. PAREPA has never been heard to such advantage as at this concert. It is evidently unnecessary to confine her to trashy ballads and silly little show pieces.

THE NEW BROADWAY SCHEME.

Influential Meeting of Interested Property Holders—Discussion as to the Way of Checkmating the Common Council—The Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroads and Brooklyn Folk to Reap the Advantage of the Proposed Widening—Opposition to the Plan, and an Organized Effort to Defeat it.

In accordance with the following call, a large number of property owners and others, interested in the proposed widening of Ann and Fulton streets, met at Power's Hotel, in Park-place, yesterday afternoon. Among them were Messrs. MCKISSON and ROBBINS, Judge HILTON, Mr. WINDUST, Mr. F. ENDICOTT, Mr. H. BLYDENBURGH, Mr. J. W. OLIVER, Mr. E. F. BARRY, Mr. A. L. SHIPMAN, Mr. W. C. NELSON, Mr. F. J. BETTS, Judge FOOTE, Mr. DEMAS S. BARNES, Mr. DALY and Mr. J. S. SCHULTZ.

The following is a copy of the call:

The owners and lessees of property, interested in the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, are informed that an act was run through the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen with railroad speed to widen the above streets, and approved by the late Mayor, within twenty minutes after its passage, notwithstanding a remonstrance signed by more than three-fourths of the property-holders on said streets. Even the customary privilege of referring the remonstrance to the Committee on Streets was denied. Owners, lessees, and others interested in the widening of said streets, are requested to attend a public meeting at Power's Hotel, Park-row, opposite the Astor House, on Monday next, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be necessary to stay proceedings, and prevent the owners of property from being taxed from three to five million of dollars in addition to the present heavy city and government taxes. Parties interested, who have not already signed the remonstrance, can do so by calling on Mr. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-street.

The call having been read by Mr. J. W. OLIVER, on motion Mr. H. BLYDENBURGH was called to the chair, and Messrs. J. W. OLIVER and ASA L. SHIPMAN were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. F. J. BETTS, agent for the Holbrook estate, wished to know whether any gentlemen present could inform the meeting what was the proper course to pursue in the matter.

Mr. DALY, a lawyer, said according to the law any tax-payer could appear before the court when application was made for the appointment of Commissioners, which would be on the 27th instant, and should any defect exist in the resolution of the Common Council for the widening of the streets, or any legal informality whatever, the proceedings would be checked. He was assured that defects of a legal and technical character did exist.

Several gentlemen wished him to name them.

Mr. DALY said it was unnecessary to do so then.

Mr. F. J. BETTS said it was most important to know whether these defects were of a character that would enable them to set the proceedings aside. He was a lawyer, and the agent for a very large estate (the Holbrook estate) and he would like to know whether it was worth his while to spend a large sum of money in endeavoring to put a stop to the proposed measure.

Judge HILTON said the question must be met legally. The corporation could, undoubtedly, alter or widen or extend any street. It was merely a matter of discretion with them. The application for the appointment of Commissioners would come before Judge SUTHERLAND, a fair dealing man, who would, doubtless, see justice done. These commissioners were appointed, one by the court, one by the Common Council and one by the property owners. They made their assessments and then the property owners appeared before them and handed in their objections. On the rendering of the commissioners' report, if the majority of the property owners object to it, an end was put to the whole matter. He would move that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chairman to take the whole matter in charge, and they could, if necessary, appoint sub-committees.

Mr. BETTS said if the gentleman was correct property owners could object *ab initio*. He did not think this was a proper interpretation of the law, but if it was, then the plan was to enter a protest at once. It would seem useless to object after the street was opened.

Mr. GEORGE SICKLES said that was the statute of 1839. Three-fourths of the property owners on the line of the street can arrest proceedings.

Judge FOOTE said the law of 1839 is still in force. It is to be presumed that the proceeding in regard to the widening of the two streets are so far correct. In regard to the appointment of commissioners he understood that the corporation proposes three names, the property owners three, and that the court selects from these and also appoints one name of its own. After the assessments are made, if a majority of the persons interested in the matter object to it, then the court must quash it. Hence the time for effective action was after the report was made. These, said Judge FOOTE, are our rights, you can determine for yourselves what they are worth. He had, he said, seen Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, the Counsel to the Corporation, and he appeared determined to give them all their rights.

A VOICE—He'll do it.

Judge FOOTE hoped he would. He said the parties principally to be benefitted by the proposed alterations are the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth avenues, railroad companies. They would strike across Broadway and go down to Fulton Ferry. These corporations would wait until the assessment rolls were nearly completed and would then buy over those who object to them. If, for instance, said Judge FOOTE, my friend HILTON, who owns two houses in Ann-street, should be offered $5,000 over and above their value, probably he would withdraw all objections. [Laughter.]

Mr. BETTS wished to know whether if the matter was quashed by the courts, there was not an end of the thing entirely.

Judge FOOTE said yes. He said also, that every person interested in the alterations may come forward and file his particular objections, and the commissioners must review each case. The objections, however, must be filed within 30 days. He thought the Brooklyn people would be greatly benefitted by the widening of these two streets, and he suggested that an application should be made to the Legislature to assess the Brooklyn people for the improvements.

In answer to a question, Judge FOOTE said that leaseholders could also make objections to the proposed measure, as well as property-owners.

Mr. J. W. OLIVER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That should New-Broadway be finally opened, as proposed, the improvement would not be complete without extending Park-row to Fulton-street, and that we will favor such an alteration.

Mr. COHEN said that Aldermen O'BRIEN and NORTON had stated to him that their votes to the resolution for the widening of Fulton and Ann streets had been given under a misapprehension, and that they would introduce a resolution to stay further proceedings.

Mr. BARNES also spoke in regard to the measure, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Common Council, at its closing session in December, passed an act in great haste to widen Ann and Fulton streets, the resolution being first presented on the 26th and consummated on the 30th ult., and notwithstanding more than three-fourths of the property-owners on said streets had remonstrated against it—even the customary privilege of referring it to the Committee on Streets was denied them—therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is altogether unnecessary and inexpedient to widen said streets, as they are wide enough for all business done or likely to be done in them for many years; and further, that the cost of widening at this time would be much greater than the benefit likely to be derived, and very oppressive to adjoining property-holders, who have neither asked for nor desire such widening.

Resolved, That a Committee of Fifteen be appointed with power to collect subscriptions and employ counsel, &c.; with power to do all acts necessary to present the matter to the Legislature of the State and the Common Council of the city, and take legal proceedings, [illegible] to call another meeting if, in their judgment, it shall be necessary.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to carry out the terms of the resolutions, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair: Wm. T. Blodgett, Wm. McKesson, Judge H. Hilton, Silas Sutton, Francis Manny, James Phyfe, H. Blydenburgh, Jas. O. Fowler, J. S. Schultz, Wm. W. Wright, Jas. A. Hamilton, John Campbell, Sam'l A. Ford, Henry V. Ryder, John Lowry, Demas Barnes, Erastus Brooks.

Subsequently the committee of fifteen met in council, at which several gentlemen appointed at the first meeting stated their reasons for not accepting their appointments. Whereupon the resignations were accepted, and eventually the committee was completed by the nomination and acceptance of the following gentlemen:

Wm. T. Blodgett,	H. Blydenburgh,
Henry Hilton,	John M. Kesson,
Francis Manny,	J. S. Shultz,
James O. Fowler,	Silas Sutton,
Wm. W. Wright,	Jos. P. Beach,
John Campbell,	James A. Hamilton,
Demas Barnes,	Erastus Brooks,

H. V. Ryder.

HENRY HILTON, Chairman.

JOHN W. OLIVER, Secretary.

The Roman Catholic Asylum Ball.

The Academy of Music was last evening crowded to repletion with a fashionable and brilliantly dressed assemblage of the friends and patrons of the Roman Catholic Asylum, who gathered for the double purpose of adding to the funds of a worthy and beneficent institution and the enjoyment of a few hours of social pleasure in the mazy dance.

The ball was given under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, whose sole aim in life appears to be the getting up each successive year just such a benefit as they gave so successfully last night. Owing to the fact that the principal object of the Asylum Ball was to provide a material addition to the funds of that institution, very little in the way of decoration was attempted by the committee of management, they contented themselves with simply draping the stage with a canopy, admirably enlivened by six large candelabras, while at the back blazed in lines of living fire a garter and buckle, having the words "Young Men's Association, 1866," emblazoned thereon, and enclosing the monogram "Y. A. M." The rest of the vast auditorium remained as usual, and no one present seemed to regret the total absence of decoration generally so profusely used.

The music was furnished by WALLACE'S band, and was very fine. The dancing, therefore, would have been quite enjoyable if the floor had not been so overcrowded by promenaders. However, all seemed delighted with the festival, so no more need be said on that score. We understand that over 2,000 tickets were sold for the ball, so the young men superintending the affair have the gratification of knowing that their efforts were highly successful.

Outside the Academy the fast falling snow circled round and round, while inside the building the dancers kept busy time to the exhilirating music of the band, little heeding the windy storm without. Such was the scene at midnight. Dancing was continued until 4 o'clock, when the *fête* came to an end.

"A CHALLENGE TO FRANCE.—At the forthcoming competitive Exposition in Paris, PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS will challenge comparison with the *chef d'œuvres* of the French perfumers, and the proprietors feel confident that it will bear away the palm from all rivals."—*Barnstable Patriot.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits."

This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Be sure to obtain the VERMIFUGE COMFIT, which has been used with good success.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines at 25 cts. a box.

Brilliancy of Complexion is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT'S KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunburn and the dryness caused by the wind and air is remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after shaving. For sale by all druggists.

Those who Overtax the Voice in Singing or public speaking, will find BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES exceedingly useful, enabling them to endure more than ordinary exertion with comparative ease, while they render articulation clear. For throat diseases and coughs, the troches are of service.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.** Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Persons Prematurely Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color by using HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair

HEALTHY, SOFT AND GLOSSY.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for Hall's and take none other. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Won't Use Any Other.

WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York, General Agents.

Dr. J. H. Schenck

will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), and every TUESDAY hereafter.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges.—A positive, prompt and pleasant cure for Costiveness, Piles and Dyspepsia. For sale by J. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass., and by all druggists.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., 438 4th-av., or C. FOX, 81 Barclay-st.

Dr. Sherwood, No. 545 Broadway, has the only radical cure truss, the best supporters for the abdomen, uterus and scrotum, suspensory bandages, &c., to be found.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

The worst forms of Neuralgia are being daily cured by Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy.

Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HUMBERT—MEGLEE.—On Thursday, Dec. 28, by Rev. Mr. Dumell, of Red Bank, N. J., GEORGE A. HUMBERT and Miss HENRIETTA MEGLEE, both of Brooklyn.

SHAW—BOOTH.—At Clinton, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 13, by Rev. E. P. Terhune, PROSPER P. SHAW and Mrs. JULIA A. BOOTH, daughter of the late Samuel L. Holmes, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this city, on Saturday, Jan. 13, JOHN F. BROWN, in his 55th year.

The funeral from his late residence, No. 1[illegible] Bleecker-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M.

BROWN.—At Hooversville, Md., on Friday, Jan. 12, Dr. JAMES E. BROWN, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Rev. J. H. Hobart and Major Vincent W. M. Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the burial services at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

[illegible].—On Sunday, Jan. 14, SARAH JANE, wife of JOHN [illegible], aged 31 years, 11 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 146 West 31st-st., without further invitation.

BURKHALTER.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 13, STEPHEN BURKHALTER, of this city, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 230 West 4th-st., corner of West 10th-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 14, suddenly, JAMES DOUGLAS, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Clinton-st., two doors from [illegible]-place, on Wednesday at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

DE MILLE.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 13, SOPHIA, relict of the late Peter De Mille, aged [illegible] years.

The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., by the 11:30 A. M. New-Haven Railroad on Tuesday, Jan. 16.

EGBERT.—In this city, on Saturday, Jan. 13, JOANNA J., wife of James Egbert, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Rev. James C. Egbert, of West Hoboken, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 57 Suffolk-st. Her remains will be taken on Thursday morning to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

ELLSWORTH.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, ELLA MARCY, only child of Wm. L. and Mary E. Ellsworth, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., on Tuesday forenoon, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

FUNSTON.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, Jan. 15, JENNIE, third daughter of H. M. and Anna Funston, aged 4 years, 10 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 231 York-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

GREACEN.—On Sunday night, Jan. 14, after a long and painful illness, NATHANIEL DAVID, youngest son of Robert and Sophia Greacen, aged 6 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 265 West 30th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 16. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

GREEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, Mrs. SARAH ANN GREEN, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, George and William W. Janeway, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, from her late residence in 54th-st., third door east of 4th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 1 P. M.

HALSTEAD.—On Monday morning, Jan. 15, after a short illness, THOMAS LAWRENCE, only child of Joshua L. and Kate Halstead, aged 2 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at their residence, No. 138 East 40th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

INGERSOLL.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, LILIAN INGERSOLL, only daughter of Oliver R. and Adaline M. Ingersoll, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Classon-av., corner of Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLUMER.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, after a short illness, FRANCIS J. PLUMER, aged 36 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 37 City Hall-place. The members of Pearl Hose, No. 28, are hereby notified to attend.

ROBBINS.—On Monday, Jan. 15, GEORGE S. ROBBINS, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of Rev. Dr. Adams, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

RAVEN.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, Jan. 13, RICHARD AITKEN, son of Richard M. and Isabel J. Raven, in his 7th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, East 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUYDAM.—On Monday, Jan. 15, ALETTA M., daughter of Henry Suydam, Sr.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 24 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

SHERWOOD.—On Monday, Jan. 15, NATHAN D. SHERWOOD, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 52 Clinton-av., near Park-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 14, JAMES A. SCOTT, eldest son of the late William Scott, of New-York, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SLATE.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, after a brief illness, OLIVER SLATE.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Krebbs, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. The friends of the deceased, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

WHITE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 13, WILLIAM WHITE, merchant of this city.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 382 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

WILSON.—On Monday, Jan. 15, DANIEL WILSON, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral at the Methodist E. Church in Rye, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.

The Treasurer of the American Union Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since the publication of his previous report. Urgent appeals continue to be received, which call for additional donations of money, and of clothing and shoes for women and children:

1865.			
DECEMBER.			
15..	Amount previously reported		$62,706 09
16..	From A. R. Church, Stamford, N. Y.		45 25
16..	From Walton, N. Y., by J. S. Pettengill		37 30
16..	From Presbyterian Church, Jackson C. H., Ohio		19 60
16..	From First Baptist and Second Presbyterian Churches, Plainfield, N. J.		34 25
16..	From Reform Dutch Churches, Newark, N. J.		50 04
16..	From Congregational Society, Fairfield, Conn.		50 00
16..	From St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown, R. I.		8 00
16..	From Reform Dutch Church, Stuyvesant, N. Y.		12 53
16..	From Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, N. Lansing, N. Y.		4 35
16..	From C. H. A. Winn, Maine		3 00
16..	From Presbyterian and Methodist Churches Springfield, N. Y.		20 77
16..	From Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Churches, Madison, N. Y.		100 59
16..	From John F. Draper & Co., New-York		50 00
16..	From Tuttle and Buchanan, New-York		5 00
16..	From H. O. Morgan & Co., New-York		100 00
16..	From Frazer & Lee, New-York		25 00
16..	From Congregational Church, Tinmouth, Vt.		10 00
16..	From H. Hervey, Mentinsburgh, Ohio		23 70
16..	From Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Greenville, N. Y.		11 59
16..	From Rev. G. J. Mingins, New-York		33 85
16..	From "Cash," New-York		5 00
16..	From Congregational Church, Morris, Conn		8 08
16..	From Reformed Dutch and Dutch Churches, Cato, N. Y.		7 40
16..	From Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, N. Y.		7 00
16..	From Presbyterian Church and S. S., Pontiac, Mich		33 57
16..	From Henselton, N. Y., by Rev. R. T. Conant, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.		9 20
16..	From Collamer, Ohio, by Rev. F. Maginnis		11 50
16..	From Central Congregational Church, Ormond-place, Brooklyn, N. Y.		82 16
18..	From Ref. P. D. Church, Grand Haven, Mich.		45 27
18..	From Senica Castle, N. Y., by Rev. G. E. Haven, Orleans, N. Y.		36 00
18..	From Union Service, Stamford, Conn		77 17
18..	From Union Service, Dryden, N. Y.		37 00
18..	From Troy, Penn., by Mrs. J. H. Kline		33 43
19..	From Prest. Church, Amsterdam, N. Y.		16 22
19..	From Union Meeting, Granville, Ohio		25 50
19..	From Cong'l Church, W. Bloomfield, N. Y.		32 08
19..	From Union Meeting, Orland, Me		14 00
19..	From First Prest. Church, Jamaica, L. I.		77 80
19..	From Ross-st. Prest. Church, Brooklyn, E. D.		33 20
19..	From Lancaster and Elma, N. Y., by W. Waitt		27 00
19..	From Bap. and Cong'l Ch's, Mendon, N. Y.		11 50
19..	From Union Service, Mystic River, Conn.		28 00
19..	From Union Meeting, Pittsfield, Ill.		11 50
20..	From N. Cong'l Church, Merrimack, Mass.		186 66
20..	From Prest. Church, Cherry Valley, N. Y.		16 00
20..	From North Church, New-Haven, Conn		46 75
20..	From R. D. Church, Easton, Penn		20 00
20..	From Prest. Church, Spartinsburgh, Penn.		4 00
20..	From First Cong'l Church, Burlington, Vt.		25 00
20..	From Rev. W. A. Howcolt, Muskegon, Mich.		3 25
20..	From Bap. Church, (ad'tt,) Nicholville, N. Y.		50
20..	From 2d R. D. Church, Coxsackie, N. Y.		12 24
20..	From F. S. Freeman, Masonville, N. Y.		13 82
20..	From Rev. W. H. Phraner, Cold Spring, N. Y.		14 12
26..	From Third Ref. D. Church, Raritan, N. J.		27 36
20..	From D. J. Ryker, New-York		10 00
20..	From Curtisville, Mass., by D. Fairchild		13 00
20..	From Rev. P. Jaques, Farmington, Me		12 00
20..	From Roxbury, N. Y., by Rev. J. K. Rhinehart		7 50
20..	From M. E. Church, Hamden, Conn		15 50
20..	From Rev. Z. A. Bradbury, Howard, N. Y.		6 50
20..	From D. and M. Churches, Fair Haven, N. Y.		3 87
21..	From Meth. and Prest. Churches, Benton, N. Y.		16 00
21..	From Prest. & Meth. Churches, Succasunna, N. Y.		13 65
21..	From E. C. Cook, Hancock, N. Y.		6 00
21..	From Cong'l Ch. and So'y, Roxbury, Conn.		5 50
21..	From B. Tappan, Norridgewock, Me		21 00
21..	From M. E. Church, Chestertown, N. Y.		6 90
21..	From E. Whittlesey, Corfee, N. Y.		20 68
21..	From C. M. McClintock, Wells, Me		5 00
21..	From South Tyconia, N. Y., by William F. Lewis		13 33
21..	From Ref. D. Church, Athens, N. Y.		9 36
21..	From Union meeting, Pittsfield, Mass.		89 15
23..	From First Cong'l Ch. and So., Derry, N. H.		20 00
23..	From McConnellsville, Ohio, by Rev. Mr. Grimes		12 70
23..	From R. P. D. Church, Kinderhook, N. Y.		47 73
26..	From W. H. Daniels, Bloomington, Ill		31 00
26..	From Miss F. Cruft, Terre Haute, Ind.		3 00
26..	From Bap. and Meth. Churches, Petersburgh, N. Y.		6 50
26..	From Cong'l Church, Sturbridge, Mass		24 60
26..	From W. W. Collins, Maine, N. Y.		15 40
26..	From Hadlyme, Conn., by Rev. Henry W. Jones		1 00
26..	From Second D. R. Church, Grand Rapids, Mich.		22 00
26..	From Rev. J. Atkinson's Cong'n, Nahant, Mass		11 25
26..	From Kingston, N. Y., by Jno. C. F. Hoes, Esq.		47 48
26..	From H. B. Ravel, Brownhelm, Ohio		1 00
26..	From Miss L. Wilson, Brownhelm, Ohio		1 00
26..	From Rev. C. C. Baldwin, Brownhelm, Ohio		2 00
26..	From Rev. J. H. Bevier's congregation, Rosendale, N. Y.		12 20
26..	From churches of Walcott Village, N. Y.		20 56
26..	From Rev. E. Winters' congregation, Cuddebackville, N. Y.		7 00
26..	From Congregational Church, Jacksonville, Ill.		12 00
26..	From W. Matthews, N. Y.		50 00
26..	Collected by Rev. E. Colton:		
	From Congregational Church Wallingford, Conn.	$32 20	
	From Congregational Church, Cheshire, Conn.	67 30	
	From M. E. Church, Cheshire, Conn.	27 55	
	From Congregational Church, W. Haven, Conn	67 06	
	From Congregational Church, Whitneysville, Conn.	23 50	217 61
26..	Through S. B. Palmer, Syracuse, N. Y.		23 97
26..	From Aurora Village, N. Y.—R. M. Sanford, Griffins Mills, N. Y.		21 15
26..	First Presbyterian Church, Livonia, N. Y.		14 05
26..	Second Presbyterian Church, Durham, N. Y.		4 00
26..	A Friend to the Freedmen, Lockport, N. Y.		5 00
26..	From Singer Manufacturing Company, N. Y.		25 00
26..	From J. V. B., New-York		10 00
26..	From cash, New-York		2 00
27..	From First Presbyterian Church, Kalamazoo, Mich		36 90
27..	From R. D. Church, Clover Hill, N. Y.		14 42
27..	From R. E. N., New-York		25 00
27..	From Walter Tracy, Pittsfield, Mass		10 00
27..	From Wauseon, Ohio, through Rev. G. W. Walker		26 75
28..	From Tecumseh, Mich., through Rev. T. S. Hill		25 25
28..	From Presbyterian Church, Great Bend, Penn		15 80
28..	From North Granville, N. Y.—Thanksgiving collection by Rev. J. Sewall		40 00
28..	From Presbyterian Church, Nyack, N. Y.		22 [illegible]
28..	From E. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.		5 00
28..	From Mrs. C. L. Spencer, New-York		200 00
28..	From St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York		17 [illegible]
30..	From Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, Truxton, N. Y.		27 00
30..	From Union Grove Presbyterian Church, Granville, Ohio		20 00
30..	From Toronto, Ind., through John A. Tiffany		10 00
30..	From Congregational Church, Meredith, New-York		7 57
30..	From a friend, New-York		5 00
20..	From a friend, Brooklyn, N. Y.		10 [illegible]
30..	From Marion, N. Y., through Geo. A. Starkweather		16 00
30..	From First Congregational Church, Norwich, Conn		49 54
30..	From Presbyterian Congregation, Amenia, South, N. Y.		31 25
30..	From Andrews Giles, New-York		10 00
30..	Cash, New-York		1 00
30..	Collected by G. H. Townsend, viz:		
	From M. E. Church, Beekmantown, N. Y.	$17 98	
	From Cong'l Church, Beekmantown, N. Y.	17 04	
	From V. E. Church, Alburgh, Vt.	15 09	
	From M. E. Church, Melton, Vt.	24 73	
	From Cong'l. Church, Melton, Vt.	16 00	
	From Bap. and M. E. Churches, Westport, N. Y.	47 45	
	From Elizabethtown, N. Y.	20 00	
	From Lewis, N. Y.	16 [illegible]	
	From M. E. Church, Williamsburgh, N. Y.	25 11	
	From Essex, N. Y.	16 85	216 [illegible]
30..	From Union service, Elgin, Ill.		54 14
1866.			
JANUARY.			
2..	From Mrs. B. Hoppin, Providence, R. I.		10 00
2..	From E. M. T. (a widow's mite)		5 00
2..	From Dutch Ref. Church, Clymer, N. Y.		22 00
2..	From M. E. and Prest. Churches, Milford, N. Y.		7 15
2..	From North Church, New-Haven, Conn		10 00
2..	From First Cong'l. Church and So., Woodbury, Conn.		25 70
2..	From Meth't. and Cong'l. Churches, New-Canaan, Conn		5 05
2..	From First Reformed Dutch and Presbyt'n. Churches, Schenectady, N. Y.		33 75
2..	From a friend, Walpole, N. Y.		2 25
3..	From Prest. Church, Jersey, Ohio		35 00
2..	From First Church, New-Haven, Conn		117 25
3..	From Ref'd Dutch and Meth't. Churches, White Plains, N. Y.		8 00
3..	From Baptist and Congregational Church, Napoli, N. Y.		7 50
3..	From G. M. Shaw, Cooperstown, N. Y.		50
3..	From Reformed Dutch Church, Amity, N. Y.		10 00
3..	From St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York		25 40
4..	From St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York		258 38
4..	From Evangelical Churches, Southbridge, Mass		10 50
4..	From Second Presbyterian Church, Huntington, N. Y.		11 28
6..	From Presbyterian Church, Aurora, N. Y.		27 08
6..	From Third Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J.		18 50
6..	From Winchester, Ill., through W. A. Hendrickson		16 35
6..	From Unadilla, N. Y., through A. B. Watson, Esq.		10 25
6..	From G. M. Shaw, Cooperstown, N. Y.		50
6..	From Congregational Church, East Granby, Conn.		14 50
8..	From Presbyterian Church, Newton, N. J.		37 50
8..	Congregational Church, Kent, Conn		20 00
8..	Proceeds of "Old Folks' Concert," Fairhaven, Vt., by C. Reed, Esq.		50 00
7..	From Reformed Dutch Church, West Twenty-third-street, New-York		97 71
9..	From Bloomfield, N. J., (additional,) by Charles E. Knox		2 00
9..	From Baptist Church S. Society, Butterfly, N. Y.		21 40
9..	From Moreland, N. Y., through Collins Bartlette		2 00
10..	From Bristol, Conn., through Arza Hall		4 00
10..	Collected by Rev. Erastus Colton, viz.:		
	From Baptist Church, Danbury, Conn	42 19	
	From Congregational and M. E. Churches, Bethel, Conn	48 53	
	From Congregational Church, South Norwalk, Conn	13 50	
	From M. E. Church, Norwalk, Conn	13 42	
	From Baptist Church, Darien, Conn	7 61	
	From Presbyterian Church, Darien, Conn	12 48	130 7[illegible]
11..	From M. E. Church, Corning, N. Y.		52 1[illegible]
11..	From Reformed Presbyt'n Dutch Church, Fairview, Ill		17 40
11..	From Newark, Onto, through A. L. Towne		26 50
11..	From Cash		6 25
11..	From Cash		3 00
11..	From citizens of Marysville, Cal		60 00
11..	From S. T. Kinkard, Callensburgh, Penn		5 00
11..	From a Friend		15 00
11..	From Hon James O. Putnam, United States Consulate, Havre, France		50 00
11..	From Washington-square M. E. Church, New-York		30 45
12..	From Mrs. Ludlow, Troy, N. Y.		5 00
12..	Collected by Rev. G. H. Townsend, viz:		
	From M. E. Church, Colchester, Vt.	$29 25	
	From Mrs. A. Brownell, Colchester, Vt.	5 00	
	From Baptist Church, Colchester, Vt.	20 00	
	From Cong'l Church, Colchester, Vt.	7 15	
	From M. E. Church, Enosburgh, Vt.	7 09	
	From M. E. Church, Winooski Falls, Vt.	2 25	
	From Westport, N. Y., (Rev. Dr. Lytle,)	4 00	
	From M. E. Church, Williston, Vt.	16 05	
	From Universalist Ch., Williston, Vt.	11 00	
	From Cong'l Church, Williston, Vt.	12 88	
	From Union Meeting, Bristol, Vt.	39 20	
	From Elizabethtown and Lewis, N. Y.	6 00	
	From Vergennes, Vt., (Rev. Mr. Torry)	30 45	
	From Cash	8 75	200 [illegible]
12..	From Hanover Prest. Ch., Wilmington, Del.		62 00
12..	From Columbia, Cal., (through D. H. Palmer)		7 00
12..	From citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., (through G. F. Stephenson, Esq.)		3,000 00
12..	From Union Meeting, Medina, N. Y.		38 27
12..	From M. E. Church, Virginia City, Nevada Territory		25 00
15..	From Dr. Cleaveland's Church, New-Haven, Conn.		30 00
15..	From St. Paul's Ch., New-York		4 00
15..	From Aurora Village, N. Y.		5 00
15..	From Bap. Church and Society, Russia, N. Y.		10 00
	Total		$71,980 12

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

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OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN H. MACY, WM. C. BARRETT,
GIDEON POTT, JOHN TAPPIN,
REUBEN W. HOWES, HENRY ANSTICE,
J. G. PEARSON, SOLOMON BANTA,
JOHN McKESSON, HENRY DEMAREST,
FRANCIS BROWN, WINFIELD S. HANFORD,
JAMES L. TODD, JOSEPH ROGERS,
FRANCIS TOMES, JR., JOHN WILSON,
E. W. BELCHER, P. KEMBLE PAULDING,
J. T. B. MAXWELL, JUNIUS A. FULLER,
J. H. PINKNEY, WM. A. POND.
F. A. CONKLING,

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President for the ensuing year. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, held on TUESDAY, 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER, CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN, CHARLES SANDFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, SAMUEL R. PLATT,
BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM.

And at a meeting of the board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT, N. T. PORTER,
JOSIAH OAKES, W. W. WAKEMAN,
B. F. BEEKMAN, F. J. CLARK,
L. C. DEWING, JAS. L. STEWART,
WM. SELIGMAN, SAMUEL HOLMES,
J. B. DICKINSON, G. S. MOULTON,
THOMAS CARLTON, JOHN R. CECIL,
MATTHEW BIRD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ANDREW V. STOUT was elected President, and NATHAN T. PORTER Vice-President for the ensuing year, both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held at the banking house this day, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

J. T. SANGER, ALBERT G. LEE,
J. L. FANCHER, N. K. ROSENFELD,
JOHN ELLIOTT, CHARLES G. BARRETT,
LEWIS EINSTEIN, EDWIN F. KNOWLTON,
JOHN FALCONER, JACOB H. DATER,
HENRY J. BAKER, D. L. ROSS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank, held on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

DANIEL BURDETT, MARTIN Y. BUNN,
JAMES M. McLEAN, LEWIS B. LODER,
WM. J. VALENTINE, HARRISON HALL,
WILLIAM HALL, JAMES F. JOYCE,
JOSEPH N. BARNES, FRED'K T. ASCHMAN,
ROBERT BARKLEY, CHARLES CURTISS,
J. ELLIOTT CONDICT, WILLIAM CLOSE,
S. R. COMSTOCK.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, S. R. COMSTOCK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
WM. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held at the bank on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors:

JOHN CASTREE, DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER, VANDERB'T L. BUXTON,
HERMAN H. BRUNGES, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON, HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
ISAAC ODELL, WILLIAM A. THOMSON,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reëlected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the regular annual election for directors of this bank, held Jan. 9, 1866, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM S. CORWIN, ROBERT DUNLAP,
CHARLES G. CORNELL, J. TRUMBULL SMITH,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, UNION ADAMS,
JOHN S. MARTIN, AARON RAYMOND,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, EDWARD C. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Board. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., from 12 to 1 P. M.
S. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of ten Trustees, to supply the place of those whose terms of office then expire.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

Dated Jan. 4, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will take place at the office of the company, in West 14th-st., near 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, polls to open at 12 o'clock noon.
M. ELY, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
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NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCK; CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.

REFERENCE.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

BROKERS

IN

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

No. 240 Broadway.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Bankers and dealers accounts solicited.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.
J. MADISON WELLS.
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

AN Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.—THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,313 acres in one basin of about four miles in length, in which are the celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth and Back veins have been worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.

The Lehigh and Mahonoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of next season, making a direct outlet to Elizabethport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading Roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York. There is abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.

The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired. For further information, apply or direct to the office of the company, No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held at the Banking-house Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: Charles S. Brown, George Merrill, William F. Roelofson, Rollin Mathewson, Edward P. Bray, Thomas W. Abbott and Chancellor H. Brooks.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were unanimously elected: Charles S. Brown, President, in place of Noah L. Wilson, resigned; George Merrill, Vice-President, in place of D. W. Vaughan, resigned; and George Merrill was appointed Cashier pro tem., in place of Alfred A. Post, resigned.
GEORGE MERRILL, Cashier pro tem.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

CHARLES E. BILL, CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH LANE, FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
PETER V. KING, EZRA WHEELER,
PHILETUS H. HOLT, WILLIAM OOTHOUT,
G. G. HOWLAND, JOHN N. BRADLEY,
JAMES H. BANKER, WM. ASTOR and
JAS. M. CONSTABLE.

At a meeting of the board, held this day, CHARLES P. LEVERICH was unanimously reëlected President, and JAMES H. BANKER Vice-President.
(Signed,) R. B. FERRIS,
Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB, DANIEL B. FEARING,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT RAY, WM. S. HERRIMAN,
R. LENOX KENNEDY, FELIX INGOLSBY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG, GEORGE A. JONES,
JOHN Q. JONES, SANFORD COBB,
WILLIAM H. GUION.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1866.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per cent. on deposits over $500, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
DEC. 28, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS,

INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES. 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH.

Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED AND AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

WOOSTER SHERMAN'S BANK,

Established under State laws in 1841, and for a quarter of a century in successful operation at Watertown, N. Y., has been removed to No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, and is now open for business.

Accounts of inland banks, bankers and city dealers solicited. Special arrangements made for interest on deposits.

Collections made, loans and business paper negotiated.

Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and gold promptly executed on commission.

The bills of this bank redeemed at par in New-York.
WOOSTER SHERMAN, Banker.
FREDERICK D. SHERMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

The business of the bank at Watertown will be continued in Mr. Sherman's name, managed by John F. Moffett, Cashier.

ATTENTION.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

A note in blank, to the order of T. Taussig & Bro., payable in gold coin and signed by Louis Taussig, was stolen, with money and other valuable papers, as deeds and mortgages, by burglars on the 14th inst.; the public is warned not to negotiate the above note.
T. TAUSSIG & BRO., No. 9 Delancey-st.

NOTICE.

The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, due 1st October, 1864, and 1st November, 1864, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company (less 5 per cent. internal revenue tax paid in Indiana,) on and after the 16th January.
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN HONDURAS CO.—AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK $500,000.—The full amount of the said capital has been actually paid in by the purchase of real estate, or as appears by certificate of such payment filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 13, 1866. The amount of existing debts of the Company is thirty thousand and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents, to wit:

Mortgage debt, (gold)	$17,000 00
Other indebtedness	13,059 95
Total	$30,059 95

HENRY QUERIPEL, President.
ANDREW J. HENNION, PERRIN BURDICK, VINCENT LECOMTE, H. H. ROBERTSON, H. QUERIPEL, Jr., Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.—HENRY QUERIPEL, Jr., being duly sworn, says he is Secretary of the American Honduras Company, mentioned in the foregoing report. That the statements contained in said report are true.
HENRY QUERIPEL, Jr., Secretary.
Sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, 1866.
WILLIAM H. FIELDS,
Notary Public County of New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BIG ISLAND AND HUGHES RIVER OIL COMPANY. Amount of capital stock, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, issued in payment of land in Ritchie County, West Virginia. Amount of indebtedness, nothing.
W. B. HOYT, President.
J. McGEE, Trustee.
CHAS. HALSTEAD, Trustee.
JAMES P. ISAACS, Trustee.
AMOS F. OSWALD, Trustee.

City and County of New-York.—The undersigned, W. B. HOYT, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is President of the Big Island and Hughes River Oil Company, and that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. W. B. HOYT.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1866.
JAS. LODER, Notary Public for City of New-York.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY as required by statute. Amount of capital stock $2,500,000, issued in payment of mines and property in Luzerne County, Penn. Amount of indebtedness—nothing.
W. M. B. HARTLEY, President.
EDWARD DODGE, C. W. TIMPSON, JNO. T. ROLLINS, Trustees.

City and County of New-York: The subscriber, CHAS. A. BERRIAN, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is Secretary of the Ashburton Coal Company, and that the above statement is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief. CHAS. A. BERRIAN.
Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1866.
A. R. RODGERS, Notary Public.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected DIRECTORS of "The Chemical National Bank of New-York" for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN Q. JONES, ROBERT McCOSKRY,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 10th inst., John Q. Jones, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE PRESCOTT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF ARIZONA.—Amount of Capital Stock, one hundred thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, issued in full payment for sixty-one (61) mines near Prescott, the capital of Arizona Territory. Amount of indebtedness not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.
CHARLES D. POSTON, President.
GEORGE WRIGHTSON, A. DOUBLEDAY, Trustees.
D. B. HORTON, Secretary. Jan. 15, 1866.

$40,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years, on real estate only, which is fully worth three times the amount, and is free from all incumbrances. This property embraces a splendid estate, with extensive river-front on the Hudson, and has a contemplated railroad passing through it to this city. Address or apply to J. W. PARMENTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York *Courier* Office, New-York City.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Liverpool Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865, Four United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each,
No. 24,502, issued to Jay Cook.
No. 92,184, issued to Fisk & Hatch,
No. 18,949, issued to E. Terrey,
No. 18,950, issued to E. Terrey.
All dated Washington, May 1, 1862.
Apply to J. KING & SONS, No. 13 Exchange-alley, Liverpool, or CAMMANN & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Plumer and Cherry Run Petroleum Company of New-York, for the election of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at the office of J. M. Holly, No. 381 Pearl-st., at 1 o'clock, P. M. J. M. HOLLY, President.

WANTED—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, AS a loan for five years, for the use of which 10 per cent. will be paid per annum, and real estate security. For particulars address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 588 Post-office, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF THE STOCK of the North and East River Railroad (Belt Railroad.) REUBEN MAULEY & CO., No. 25 New-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical and Dental profession of New-York will testify.
Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1

DENTAL STUDENT.—A YOUNG MAN WISHing to study dentistry, or one with a partial knowledge of the profession desiring to perfect himself, can have a good opportunity by addressing immediately, STUDENT, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

$1 TO 9 CENTS PER POUND PAID CASH for Old Books, Newspapers, Pamphlets and Writing Paper, at No. 49 Ann-st. THOS. C. BENNETT,

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The usual semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN,
Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid on the first day of February next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

34TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOtified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., 10th January, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend, or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, in addition to government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month. Also, an Extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

THE INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THIS company from paying dividends having been removed, the trustees, at a special meeting held this day, resolved to pay the dividend declared for November on or after TUESDAY, Jan. 16; and also declared the regular Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., and an
EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.
for the month of December, payable on and after the 5th day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to 5th of February, inclusive.
WILLIAM CLARKE, President.
J. McMASTERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

A DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. (free of government tax) will be paid to all depositors entitled to the same, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Interest not withdrawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will draw interest as principal.
By order of the trustees, M. D. VAN PELT,
J. P. COOPER, President.
Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of January, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February. THOMAS E. WALKER.
Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the 15th January. The company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank. The books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January, inclusive.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1866.

THE DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.,) free of government charge, will be paid to holders of stock in this company of date of 15th December, ult., at "The American National Bank," No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 10th inst. The dividend will be paid for thirty days at said bank, after that at Cleveland, Ohio. J. N. McCULLOCH, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THIS INSITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of Jannary. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 24, of two per cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the transfer office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.
J. B. WEIR.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., FULTON-ST., CORNER FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM STS., Jan. 4, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, and the government tax thereon, was declared payable on the 10th instant. WM. DARROW, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—OFfice Pacific Fire Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 8, 1866.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 13th inst. T. T. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on the 20th inst.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS,

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST.
JANUARY 10, 1866.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., (reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of government tax, will be paid by this Company at the usual places, on and after Feb. 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from government tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (free from government tax,) payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,

Free of Government Tax.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

(LATE MARINERS,)
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1	$100,000
On route No. 2	200,000
On route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

BY J. R. MINTURN, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, Bunch and Layers.
25 cases prime Smyrna Figs.
150 barrels Currants.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

WILL SELL ON

TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866,

On the Battery, at 12 o'clock noon,

By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Agent:

INGOT, ROD, SHEET, PIPE AND SCRAP COPPER.
SHEET COMPOSITION.
BAR IRON.
BAR AND ROD STEEL.
BLOCK TIN.
SPELTER.
BOXES TIN.

ALSO,

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. S. VAN VLIET, U. S. Quartermaster,

Lot of COPPER PIPE, SHEETING AND SCRAP, and DEAD LIGHTS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 103D AND 104TH STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.,

10TH-AV.—Eight lots comprising entire front between 103d and 104th sts. Corners each 25.11 by 100 feet; inside lots each 25 by 100 feet.

103D-ST.—Three lots and one gore, north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av. Each 25 by 100.11.

104TH-ST.—Six lots and two gores, south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., 25 by 100.11, as described on the diagram. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near B'way.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.

Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and days following:

14 sets artillery harness, wheel.
28 sets artillery harness, lead.
149 Austrian carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 carbines, various patterns.
485 United States smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian rifle muskets, cal. 54, new.
4,000 Russian rifle muskets, cal. 71, new.
4,000 Russian smooth-bore muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 muskets and rifles, foreign, various.
117 double-barreled shot guns.
790 revolver pistols, various patterns.
19 foot artillery swords.
2,015 light cavalry sabres.
14 horse artillery sabres.
39 musicians' and N. C. officers' swords.
4,429 bullet molds, various.
15,900 ball screws, screw drivers, wipers, &c.
49 sets horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 cavalry saddles, McClellan pattern.
188 saddle blankets.
51 cavalry bridles.
151 surcingles.
30,000 bayonet scabbards.
30,000 cap pouches.
35,000 cartridge boxes, infantry, and plates.
25,000 cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 gun slugs.
1,000 sword belts, N. C. officers', and plates.
30,000 waist belts, privates', and plates.
83,500 percussion caps for shot guns.
8,240 cones, various.
255 lbs. hemp rope.
132 lbs. beeswax.
1 Horse.

Also,

Lot of pickaxes, felling axes, shovels, mattocks, pole yokes, &c., &c.

Full catalogues will be ready at sale.

Terms of sale, cash in government funds.

Articles to be removed immediately, at expense of purchaser. By order.
T. C. BRADFORD, Capt. Ord. Br. Maj. U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1866, at 7 o'clock each evening,

at the

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,

No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's.

THE HUNTER GALLERY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

Being the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, Westchester County, N. Y., comprising in all nearly 400 GENUINE WORKS of the old masters.

This sale will afford to CONNOISSEURS a rare opportunity for the selection of fine pictures, being the

LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION

ever exhibited or offered for sale in this country. The late owner, Mr. Hunter, formed the principal part of it from the year 1800 until 1825; no pictures having been added since 1850; many of the finest were purchased especially for him by his European agent, Mr. Hobson, during the revolutionary troubles in France.

The balance being the careful selection of the late owner during a period of fifty years, it has always been esteemed the BEST REPRESENTATIVE GALLERY OF THE OLD MASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are no other pictures embraced in this catalogue, it comprising the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. Hunter only. The sale will be positive and WITHOUT RESERVE.

They may be VIEWED on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at the GALLERIES as above.

CATALOGUES may be obtained at the GALLERIES, at the office of Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on

THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,

and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,

One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of Bvt. Brig-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
L. LORING MOORE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5,332) barrels of Navy Powders.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin magazine, otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scrantom Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of and in the following described property, viz:

1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.

2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.

3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, IN PART BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and in part by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., under the direction of WM. L. COWDREY, Referee, by order of the New-York Supreme Court, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, the lots on the TWO SQUARES, ONE BOUNDED BY THE 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-AV., 44TH AND 45TH STS.; THE OTHER BY MADISON-AV. AND 4TH-AV. AND 44TH AND 45TH STS.

To be sold in separate lots, with certain restrictions as to part of the lots against nuisances. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property can be seen at the auctioneers.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

BEDDING.

2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.

CLOTHING.

43,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.

SUNDRIES.

34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 Indian rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.

☞ A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF

GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz:

(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, 12 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:

(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of round-house.

Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF CHOICE WHISKYS.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, at No. 2 Bridge-st., by order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.:
63 barrels Old Rectified Whisky.
62 barrels Old Rye Whisky.
18 barrels Old Bourbon Whisky
Sale positive. Terms cash.
B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz:

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.

One headquarters building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 hospital wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one mess-house, 250 by 28 feet; one guards' quarters, 167 by 24 feet; one contraband quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one chapel, 77 by 25 feet; one laundry, 99 by 22 feet, with stationary engine, locomotive boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam laundry and drying; one cow stable, 91 by 14 feet; one horse stable, 52 by 21 feet; one wagon-house, small; one baggage-house, 55 by 25 feet; one warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one ice-house, 40 by 30 feet, and 19 feet high; water-tank building, 17 by 17 feet, 30 feet high, with circular water-tank 16 feet diameter; two coal-houses, one saw-house, one forage-house, one dead-house, and one wash-house, of various dimensions; also, covered plank footwalks connecting the above buildings; aggregate length 1,860 feet, and 8 feet wide.

The above-mentioned headquarters building is two stories high, lathed and plastered, and the fifteen hospital wards, the mess-house, and a few other structures, are also lathed and plastered.

PRISON CAMP.

10 hospital wards, each 140 by 25 feet; 7 cook-houses, each 143 by 22 feet; one cook-house, 120 by 26 feet; one cook-house, 140 by 25 feet, with two wings, each 30 by 20 feet; one headquarters building, 72 by 24 feet, with two wings, each 40 by 20 feet; one C. S. storehouse, 90 by 22 feet; one dispensary, 40 by 38 feet; one chapel, 100 by 24 feet; one express office, 30 by 16 feet; one guard-house, (block,) 50 by 15 feet; one quarters, one office and one store-room, of various dimensions; also, 9,188 lineal feet of fencing, 12 feet high; 310 lineal feet of board fence, 6 feet high; 700 lineal feet of covered plank footwalks, 12 feet wide, and 9,188 lineal feet of plank footwalk, 4 feet wide, with rail.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

One quarters, 100 by 28 feet; one quarters, 100 by 14 feet; one quarters, 72 by 22 feet; one quarters, 69 by 28 feet; three stables, averaging 139 by 27 feet each; one storehouse, 84 by 27 feet; one smith-shop, 53 by 24 feet; one wheelwright-shop, 57 by 14 feet; and four offices, three quarters, two storehouses, one oil-house, one saddler's shop and one mess-house, of various dimensions.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY.

One post hospital, 70 by 25 feet; one commissary storehouse, 200 by 35 feet; one commissary salesroom and office, 54 by 27 feet; one office, 27 by 16 feet; one guard-house, (log,) 50 by 50 feet; one guard-house, (log,) 30 by 20 feet; two frame guard-houses, small size; one barrack, at Fort Lincoln, 60 by 20 feet; one ordnance storehouse, 54 by 12 feet; one slaughter-house, 40 by 24 feet, with shed 24 by 13 feet, and outbuilding 9 by 9 feet; one stable, 36 by 22 feet; and 10 kitchens, quarters, &c., of various dimensions.

One wharf of timber and lumber, 476 feet long, and varying in width from 22 to 102 feet; 248 lineal feet of stockade, 11 feet high on Potomac side, with block-house 20 by 30 feet, four platforms, each 16 by 12 feet, and 100 lineal feet of plank footwalk, 6 feet wide; 157 lineal feet of stockade on bay side, with block-house, 25 by 20 feet, and three platforms of various dimensions, and a footwalk.

One hose-carriage, 28 fire ladders, 24 axes, 116 fire buckets, and 6 lengths of hose, each 51 feet long.

Three cooking ranges, one perpetual oven, a quantity of old lumber and a number of pumps.

Point Lookout, situated at the junction of the Potomac river with Chesapeake Bay, was, before the war, a favorite watering-place, and is well adapted for the purpose now, having excellent facilities for salt-water bathing, and abundance of fish and game.

The buildings above enumerated under the head of "United States General Hospital" are located directly on the Point, the principal structures being arranged in a circle, radiating from a common centre and connected by covered footwalks, and could with moderate expense be fitted up properly for the accommodation of visitors, as a steam laundry, ice-house, coal-house, water-tanks, and many other necessary structures for the purpose, are ready for immediate use.

A steamer will leave the government wharves, south side of the basin, near Farley's ship-yard, Baltimore, Md., at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1866, for the transportation of bidders to Point Lookout, and will be retained until the close of the sale to return the passengers to Baltimore. Meals will be furnished on the boat at the usual (steamboat) rates.

The buildings will be sold singly, and other property in lots to suit purchasers.

The military guard will remain in charge of the buildings, &c., for fifteen days after the sale, if desired, and purchasers will be allowed twenty days in which to remove their property.

Terms: Cash in government funds.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 33D AND 34TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Board of Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, under the direction of the undersigned Executive Committee:

33D-ST.—9 lots on north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.

34TH-ST.—12 lots on south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.

All the above described lots are 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. Seventy per cent. may at option of purchasers remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st. DANIEL H. TOMPKINS, JOSEPH GRAFTON, JOHN T. IRVING, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, SMITH CLIFT, Committee.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the Executors of John Shotwell and Claus Doscher, deceased.

The leases of the following described lots, with the four-story brick stores thereon. Leases from Rhinelander estate:

WASHINGTON-ST.—Nos. 224 and 226, being the N. W. corner of Barclay-st.; No. 234 west side, between Barclay and Robinson sts.; No. 250 west side, between Robinson and Murray sts.

BARCLAY-ST.—No. 96, north side, between Washington and West sts. All the leases have the usual covenants for renewal with the exception of No. 234 Washington-st. Leases of Nos. 224 and 226 have about eight years to run. Ground rent of No. 224, $1,800; of No. 226, $1,200; No. 234, thirteen years to run, ground rent $700; No. 250, one year to run, ground rent $250; No. 96 Barclay-st., nine years to run, ground rent $1,000.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner 17th and H sts., Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of

Drums, sashes, books, jackets, blankets, bedsacks, leggins, havelocks, cap covers, rubber blankets, rubber ponchos, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, shovels, kettles, knapsacks, haversacks, hospital tents, wall tents, Sibley tents, common tents, flags, coats, caps, pack saddles, vests, trowsers, shirts, turbans, &c.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.

The store must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

2 lots of land, with a two-story attic and basement brick house, south side 73d-st., 150 feet west 3d-av.

10 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 400 feet west of 3d-av.

3 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 100 feet east of 4th-av.

4 lots of land east side 4th-av., commencing southeast corner 73d-st.

7 lots of land north side 72d-st., commencing 225 feet west 3d-av.

Maps and full particulars at the office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT..........(Building)..........Great power.
FRANCE..........(Building)..........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS..........(Building)..........Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON..M. SURMONT..........FRIDAY..........Feb. 2
EUROPE..........A. DUCHESNE..........FRIDAY..........March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine and other class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
HOLLAND	3,696	
ERIN	3,310	Hall.
HELVETIA	3,315	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	McNevin.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Lewis.
		Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, Jan. 6
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 13
..........SATURDAY, Jan. 20
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 26 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.
THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,
2,650 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.
PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:
First Cabin..........$105 00
Second Cabin..........62 50
Steerage..........37 50
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO..........HENRY A. GADSDEN..........Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON..........JAMES A. WOTTON..........Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO..........HENRY A. GADSDEN..........March 17, 1866.
FULTON..........JAMES A. WOTTON..........April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
EDINBURGH..........WEDNESDAY..........Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..........Jan. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........WEDNESDAY..........Jan. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..........Jan. 27
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London..........95 | Steerage to London..........33
First Cabin to Paris..........105 | Steerage to Paris..........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 20.
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $38, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNSDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 24.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TIMMERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.
First cabin passage..........$40.
The new, elegant and very fast steamship
ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Master,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.—DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR WEEKLY LINE,
connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.
ADELE, Capt. BOUTELLE.
The new and splendid steamship ADELE will leave her berth, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.
Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS..........Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE..........Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
The A1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $200 $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Reduced rates per steamship NEW-YORK, Jan. 20,
First cabin. Second cabin. Steerage.
$275. $150. $75.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$225. $125. $50.
The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO. NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11¼ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reache by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The favorite sidewheel steamship SAN JACINTO, WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on board.
SAN SALVADOR follows Jan. 27.
Accommodations unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah,
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU..........Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE..........Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
First cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10
The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
Cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.
The new steamship
HUNTER,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
The first-class steamships
LEO..........MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO..........BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC..........DEARBORN, Commander.
The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
The very fast and favorite steamship MATANZAS, LEISEGANG, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 8 North River, and will sail for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M. precisely.
First cabin passage
$40 CURRENCY.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—For through river freight beyond New-Orleans apply to J. EAGER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st., Agents of the A. & M. S. S. Co. of St. Louis.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PASSENGERS PER STEAMER MATANZAS FOR HAVANA.
The steamer MATANZAS will not stop at Havana to land passengers as previously advertised, and passengers will have their money returned on presenting their tickets at the Office No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The COASTWISE COMPANY will despatch the A1 Steamer FLAG,
G. W. BROWN, Master,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $40; SECOND DITTO, $35.
Is now receiving freight.
Apply at Company's Office, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st.; or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
C. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 145 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, 3 P. M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, 3 P. M.
FROM PIER NO. 38 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Weldon, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 38 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOTHER.
VICKSBURG, Capt. WILLIAM M. McGREEVY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. H. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 98 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 2, North River, at 12:25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5¼ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA.
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
Is a positive cure for Scrofula in all its manifold forms, as thousands can testify. Circulars free.
Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince every lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR AND CURATIVE for corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, chilblains, tender feet, &c., sold by druggists and sent per mail, at 50c., $1, $2 and $3 per box.
DR. J. BRIGGS, Nos. 208 and 920 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, treats all female complaints at No. 6 Amity-place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—OFF SANDY HOOK POINT, A METALLIC LIFE BOAT. The owner can have the same by calling on JAMES HENNESEY, Sandy Hook, and proving property and paying expenses.

SUBSTITUTE CLAIMS—PERSONS HAVING furnished substitutes, can have the State bounty collected by calling at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
THE NEW OPERA SEASON
will positively commence
On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1866.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
for a series of TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS will be received at the Box Office of the Academy of Music on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Further particulars in next Monday's advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, 1866,
SECOND APPEARANCE,
after an absence of three years in Europe,) of the eminent Tragedienne,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear in her celebrated role of
LEAH,
A JEWISH MAIDEN,
in Mosenthal's beautiful play of that name.
Mr. J. C. COWPER (second appearance in this country) as Rudolph; Mr. J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, (his second appearance at this theatre,) D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, Gledhill, Gonzales, &c., &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, (second appearance,) Everett, Lulu, &c., in the cast.
The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8, $9 and $10.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager..........GEORGE WOOD
BRILLIANT OPENING.
A unanimous verdict of approval awarded without a dissentient voice upon the entire arrangements and appointments of the theatre as the
MOST CHASTE AND ELEGANT IN THE CITY,
and the entire performance as the
MOST UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT
ever offered to the people of any nation.
THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock,
The great native Comedian and Character Actor,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
the world-famous and matchless
HANLON BROTHERS,
in De Walden's new extravaganza of
THE BALLOON WEDDING,
Supported by Messrs. Wm. Scallan, G. C. Davenport, Eugene Eberle, Miss Henrietta Osborn, Mrs. Edward Wright, &c., &c.
PRICES:
Admission..........50 cents
Reserved seats..........75 cents | Balcony Chairs..........$1
Orchestra Chairs..........$1 50 | Private Boxes..........8
Doors open from 8 to 6 o'clock, and places may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7¼. BEGIN AT 8.
The great demand for seats to witness the extraordinary and greatly successful dramatized story of
HENRY DUNBAR,
renders it incumbent on the manager to announce its repetition for
EVERY EVENING
until further notice.
The drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR, THE OUTCAST.
Music has been composed expressly for the piece, by
MR. MOLLENHAUER.
Scenery painted by..........Messrs. Isherwood and Maeder
Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.
Due notice will be given of the first representation of Sheridan's great comedy,
THE RIVALS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
And on
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
will be presented
THE FINEST BILL
yet offered at this establishment, introducing the
THREE GREATEST EQUESTRIAN ARTISTS THAT HAVE EVER APPEARED IN AMERICA,
VIZ.:
MR. JAMES ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDER OF THE WORLD;
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the MOST GRACEFUL OF EQUESTRIENNES;
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
THE STAR OF THE AMERICAN ARENA.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
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MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
Supported by
AN IMMENSITY OF TALENT.
AN IMMENSITY OF TALENT.
AN IMMENSITY OF TALENT.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
MLLE. PAREPA.
CARD.—Prior to Mlle. Parepa's departure for Europe, after a tour in the West and East of unprecedented extent and brilliancy, Mr. Bateman, at the urgent solicitation of many of Mlle. Parepa's admirers, and as an individual tribute to her unfailing promptness in the discharge of her arduous duties, to her devotion which has refused the public nothing, and to her estimable qualities not merely as the great singer whom we have all been willing to recognize and appreciate, but as the obliging lady whom a few have been permitted to know, begs to announce that he will tender her
A GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
to take place at Irving Hall,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 20,
on which occasion the most eminent local talent will assist, together with the regular members of his troupe. The names of this auxiliary aid will hereafter be announced. It remains only for Mr. Bateman to assure the public that this supplemental concert is purely complimentary to Mlle. Parepa, and to urge upon her admirers the pleasing task of rendering it as brilliant as possible. Mlle. Parepa sails for Europe positively in the *Scotia*, on Wednesday, Jan. 24.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet..........Managers
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866,
NOS INTIMES,
(original of "Bosom Friends,")
Comedy in four acts, by M. Sardou.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Ticket office open daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at H. DARDONVILLE'S, No. 678 Broadway.

NIBLO'S AND WINTER GARDEN.
Reserved seats can be had for any evening at No. 699 Broadway. Also, tickets for all the first-class balls of the season.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING FOR the second quarter at DE GARMO'S, No. 59 West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 for ladies; at 4 for misses and masters. Evening classes at 8.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8, for gentlemen.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, CONTAINING full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillion, &c., now ready. Price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 59 West 14th-st.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8½ o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED,
Either as a merchant or manufacturer, by a young married man of good character and abilities, in a first-class wholesale hardware house. Can command a cash capital of $25,000.
Unexceptionable references given. Apply to
Messrs. ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 7 New-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND real estate of an old-established boot and shoe store, only 60 miles from New-York, in a growing village; established for 18 years, and has an excellent set of customers; a rare chance for parties wishing to engage in the shoe business; want of health the only reason for selling. Address W. V., Box 3,693 New-York Post-office.

A PARTNER, HAVING BUSINESS CApacity and some capital, wanted in the publication of a weekly paper; success assured. Address T. U., Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED.—$5,000.—A PARTNER WITH THE above cash is wanted to start a new and profitable invention. Address N. N. P., Box No. 102 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. G. Hanly
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
TO-NIGHT
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.
The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.
Every effort has also been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, C. Kemble Mason, W. A. Donaldson, Miss Effie Germon and Mrs. Wilkins, who appear each night in conjunction with Messrs. J. Dyott, W. S. Andrews, H. Bland, J. L. Donnelly, W. F. Burroughs, Decker, King, Easton, Miss Andrews, Hagan, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; Overture at 7:20.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
WEDNESDAY, 17th, first
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
of
HAMLET.
Doors open at 12¼. Commence at 1 o'clock, terminating in time for parties from the country to reach the return trains and boats.
ATTEND!
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 17.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 17,
for the first time in several years in New-York, Sheridan's play of
PIZARRO.
The public are most urgently solicited not to purchase tickets from speculators in front of the gates.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
will be presented the beautiful romantic play in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
Or, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
Written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., for the eminent and favorite artist
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who will appear in his original character, as performed by him throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America, with unqualified approbation.
THIS BEAUTIFUL PLAY
abounds in beautiful sentiments, patriotic inspirations and soul-stirring pictures and effects, and will be presented with
A POWERFUL CAST, INCLUDING
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
who will make his first appearance at this theatre.
In accordance with a universal desire,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
will shortly appear in his great character of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
previous to the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI
has the honor to announce that he
WILL GIVE
THREE GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17,
SATURDAY, Jan. 20,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.
On these occasions he will be assisted by the
EMINENT ARTISTS,
MAD. FLEURY URBAN
and
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Director..........Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich
Admission One Dollar to all parts of the house.
Sale of tickets will commence on Saturday, Jan. 13, at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.
Doors open at 12 M. Concert to commence at 1 P. M.
The Piano used at these Concerts is the celebrated GOLD MEDAL PRIZE PIANO of CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
CARD.
Mr. WEHLI desires thus publicly to express his obligations to his friend, Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, for kindly giving up the Theatre to him on this occasion, it having been previously taken by Mr. Hopkins for his third afternoon concert. That concert is now postponed to Feb. 21.

THE LAW! THE LAW! THE LAW!
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
MIDGE vs. PIDGE. PIDGE vs. MIDGE.
"Is the gentleman arguing in favor of Midge or Pidge?" See DE CORDOVA'S new humorous lecture at Dodworth's Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. DE CORDOVA at Williamsburgh, Jan. 19, and Brooklyn, the 29th.

CHANFRAU AND HANLON BROTHERS.
MATINEE AT WOOD'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, commencing at 1½ o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of JOHN TRACEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the late firm will be settled by JOHN TRACEY. DANIEL A. PATCH will assist in closing up the business in the City of Boston, and is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.
JOHN TRACEY.
DANIEL A. PATCH.
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1866.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers have this day formed a partnership in the rectifying and alcohol distilling business, under the name and firm of JOHN TRACEY & CO.
Mr. Wm. S. Davies, who has been for the past ten years confidential clerk in the Boston house, has been appointed our agent in Boston, and will act in that capacity from this date. Our Mr. Thomas O'Reilly will conduct the New-York branch, as heretofore.
JOHN TRACEY,
JOHN TRACEY, Jr.,
THOMAS O'REILLY,
JAS. G. FIZGERALD.
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.
CHAS. B. MARVIN,
S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY certify that pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of New-York, entitled "Of Limited Partnerships," they have formed a limited partnership for the transaction of a mercantile business; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NOYES, WILSON & CO. That the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and selling fancy and staple goods, and the commission business incidental thereto. That CHARLES H. NOYES, who resides in Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey; JACKSON O. WILSON, who resides in the City and County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania; and THEODORE S. CHAFFEE, who also resides in said City of Philadelphia, are all the general partners interested in the said partnership. And that JAMES M. BILLINGS, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, is the only special partner interested in said partnership. That the amount of capital which the said special partner, JAMES M. BILLINGS, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and that the same has been actually paid in by him in cash. That the said partnership is to commence on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1866, and is to continue to and terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870. That all the business of the said partnership will be carried on in the said City and County of New-York, where its only place of business will be situated.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1866.

Rev. stamp, five cents, cancelled.

J. M. BILLINGS,
Special Partner.
CHAS. H. NOYES,
J. O. WILSON,
THEO. S. CHAFFEE,
General Partners.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURDETT & EVERIT, expires this day by limitation.
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
GEORGE MERRITT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue business under the name and firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO.
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
SAMUEL G. POND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Exchange and Banking business in this city, Charleston and Savannah.
Firm name in New-York, CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.; at Charleston, D. JENNINGS & CO.; at Savannah, WM. M. TUNNO & CO.
Dated Jan. 1, 1866.
S. H. CONDICT, } No. 17 Nassau-st.,
BYRON SHERMAN, } New-York.
DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF JENNINGS, FENTON & ROMME is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and WILLIAM S. JENNINGS, one of said firm, is the sole party to settle the business thereof and sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM S. JENNINGS,
AARON D. FENTON,
JOHN M. ROMME.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRADLEY & WELTY and will succeed to the business of the late firm of JENNINGS, FENTON & ROMME, at No. 39 White-st.
EDSON BRADLEY,
WESLEY WELTY.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore.
F. W. DEVOE & CO.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD, GANDY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866.
SHEPPARD GANDY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW has been admitted as partner with me in my business from this date, which will hereafter be continued under the firm-name of E. F. MANY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866.
EDWARD F. MANY.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.
H. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866.

N. R. COBB THIS DAY WITHDRAWS from the firm of COBB, ZAVALA & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE ONLY CIRCUS ON BROADWAY.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.
CONKLIN BROTHERS, GYMNASTS,
In a new and original act, entitled
THE WHITE KNIGHTS,

in conjunction with the celebrated
CIRCUS TROUPE,
A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS,
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
MR. JOHN CONKLIN,
in his wonderful feats with a CANNON-BALL.
Previous to Circus, the Eastern extravaganza of the
ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER;
Or, MARRIED AND BURIED.
By the TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss EMMA SHELL in Fancy Dance.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
GEORGE WOOD..........Manager
DENSELY CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Renowned triumph of the great comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
as
"UNCLE SHINGLE,"
in his beautiful
NEW COMEDY OF SOLON SHINGLE.
The success of the production is unparalleled. Every night the theatre has been densely crowded, and Mr. Wood compelled, very shortly after the opening of the doors, to issue his triumphant bulletin—
"STANDING ROOM ONLY."
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
The new comedy, in three acts, written for Mr. Owens,
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE..........Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE, SATURDAY,
Commencing at 1:30 P. M., and closing at 3:15.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
Drama of JACK SHEPPARD'S DOG.
Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss R. Denvil and the company.
THE FLOATING BEACON.
And a Popular Irish Farce.
C. K. Fox, Marden, McCloskey, C. Foster, Guion, Bradshaw, and all the favorites.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS R. DENVIL.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
First appearance of the great burlesque artist,
MR. ROLLIN HOWARD.
Success of Mr. Chas. Henry's song, "Come Home, Father."
LITTLE MAC AS JOCKO, THE MONKEY.
Ici on Parle Francais. The Hand-alone Brothers. Cruelty to Johnny. The Bad Boys. The Perfect Cures. Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Little Mac, Dan Bryant in THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Parquet, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Private Boxes, $5.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1866.
Tickets $10, admitting a gentleman and lady, can only be had from members. Extra ladies' tickets $3 each. Boxes can be secured at
Mr. F. SPANGENBERG, No. 883 Broadway.
Mr. J. DINGELSTEDT, No. 4 Hanover-st.
Applications for tickets must be handed in before the 20th inst., and members who have not yet received a subscription list, will apply for it on Tuesday, Friday, or Saturday night at the society's rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery.

ADDRESS
BY THOMAS S. TOWNSEND,
Author of the "Encyclopedia of the Great Rebellion."
By invitation previously published, an address will be delivered at Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"Opening Scenes in the Drama of Civil War."
Music by the Seventh Regiment Band.
Tickets 50c.; for sale by Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Rodgers' book-store, 12th-st., one door west of Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the door on the evening.

CONCERT IN THE NORTH REFORMED Dutch Church, Clermont-av., Brooklyn, by the Choir, with the aid of several talented ladies and gentlemen, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, under the direction of D. P. Horton and S. O. Dyer. Tickets, 50 cents; children half price. Proceeds to purchase a piano for Chapel.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

ART ANATOMY.
Dr. KIMMER would respectfully inform the citizens of New-York, that he proposes to open a school of drawing in which the course of instruction will embrace the complete study of the human figure, advancing from the elementary principles of proportions to the local details of structure and expression.
Classes will probably be arranged as follows:
Ladies' class—Tuesday and Thursday, 10½ to 12 A. M.
Gentlemen's class—Tuesday and Thursday, 2½ to 4 P. M.
Special students—Wednesday and Friday, 2½ to 4 P. M.
Special students may also attend the lectures of the other classes.
The price of admission for class students will be $12 a month; for special students, $15 a month.
Subscription book may be found at the Janitor's office, Studio Building, East 10th-st., near 5th-av. Letters may be left with the Janitor.
The school will commence on the 1st February if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY,
SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
A first-class commercial and classical family boarding school for lads and young gentlemen. Next term begins Monday, Feb. 5. Terms $60 per quarter. Pupils taken into the family of the Principal.
REV. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

LESSONS IN FRENCH AND ON THE PIANO.—A lady from Paris, thoroughly competent, desires to give lessons in French and on the Piano. Apply in person between 9½ and 11 A. M., or address Mrs. C., No. 10 Union-place.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 699 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, navigation, spelling, &c., taught privately, $15 to $20; No. 62 Bowery, and No. 368 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. From Gov. King—Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
C. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

THE ENGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will reopen Jan. 3, at 6½ P. M. For circulars, apply to the Principal, JARED REED, Jr., Perth Amboy, N. J.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to teach the English branches, desires a situation in the primary department in any of the Public Schools of this City or Brooklyn; she would not object to acting in the capacity of instructress in a private family; the best of references will be given if required. Address LAVINIA, Box No. 1,343 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS A THOROUGH Teacher of English and Mathematics, Professor of Mathematics, wishes a situation in a school or family; has good testimonials. Address for one week TEACHER, Box No. 372 Danbury, Conn.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-SCHOOL A RESIDENT classic teacher; must be a graduate of an English university; reference required. Address A. B., Box No. 102 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 16,
will be repeated Sheridan's comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with the following powerful cast:
Sir Peter Teazle..........Mr. C. M. Walcot
Sir Oliver Surface..........Mr. Harry Pearson
Joseph Surface..........Mr. C. W. Clarke
Charles Surface..........Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Crabtree..........Mr. T. Placide
Moses..........Mr. J. Moore
Sir Benjamin Backbite..........Mr. Wm. A. Mestayer
Lady Teazle..........Miss Lucy Rushton
Mrs. Candor..........Mrs. Clara Maeder
Lady Sneerwell..........Mrs. Mark Smith
Maria..........Mrs. A. W. Young
The orchestra is under the leadership of Mr. H. TISSINGTON.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........Mr. H. H. DAVIS
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. SCHONBERG
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In rehearsal, several novelties; also in active preparation,
A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A NEW SENSATION DRAMA.
Second time of the dramatization of Mr. Charles Dickens' celebrated story of the
7
POOR TRAVELERS.
MAGNIFICENT EFFECTS AND SPLENDID TABLEAUX.
Sustained by Mr. Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, George Brookes, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Mr. Hyatt.
The famous drama of the
BLUE DWARF.
All the company in the cast.
The comic piece of YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
THURSDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. WILLIAM POST.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor..........R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A CONTINUED SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES.
DELIGHTED THOUSANDS.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PARQUET TO DOME
to witness the Grand Entertainment
by
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
which has never been equaled in the world for novelty, variety and brilliancy.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6—to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Engagement of Mr. DE CORDOVA.
The third and last lecture of the course,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.
"THE LAW IN RE "MIDGE vs. PIDGE.""
Tickets 75 cents, to be obtained at the music-stores of Horace Waters, Wm. A. Pond & Co., and Beer & Schirmer, Broadway.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7½.

BALLOON WEDDING MATINEE.
AT WOOD'S THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ P. M.

THE CHARITY BALL.
THE CHARITY BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, of this city, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst. The price of tickets is $10 each, admitting one person, and they may be procured of any of the following Managers:
LADIES.—Mesdames Sidney Ashmore, E. Ellery Anderson, William Astor, Lloyd Aspinwall, Averill, Barlow, Barril, Belmont, James W. Beekman, G. L. Beeckman, Wm. B. Bend, G. F. Betts, L. K. Bridge, C. F. Blake, John R. Brady, S. Dexter Bradford, James Brooks, J. F. Butterworth, Wm. Blodgett, C. Berryman, Cayley, Chickering, Cunard, Edward H. Coster, Wm. C. Calhoun, Charles P. Daly, Henry Delafield, O. A. Davis, De Birmingham, Degen, De Ferrusac, R. O. Doremus, Du Bois, Lorenzo Draper, P. S. Forbes, Fremont, Frith, Forsyth, Gentil, Ezra Goodrich, J. L. Graham, Gray, Charles C. Green, C. A. Heckscher, J. G. Heckscher, Henry Hills, F. E. Howe, William A. Hadden, G. G. Haven, C. B. Hoffman, W. O. Hoffman, R. S. Hone, Lydig Hoyt, R. M. Hunt, G. G. Howland, G. A. Jones, Jos. Hooker, L. W. Jerome, J. D. Jones, A. C. Kingsland, Edward Kirkland, E. Keteltas, Edwin Ludlow, Philip Livingston, George A. Lathrop, Charles Luling, Lazarus, Henry Meyer, A. B. Mott, J. B. Murray, Colden Murray, W. H. McVickar, Gordon Norrie, Palmer, R. Phelps, Panon, H. Parish, J. Pyne, G. A. Phelps, F. F. Randolph, J. J. Roosevelt, E. Raymond, William Redmond, H. Renwick, W. Rhinelander, S. Howland Robbins, H. De B. Routh, F. H. Saltus, Frederick Sheldon, Russell Stebbins, Ferd Suydam, Paran Stevens, John Schermerhorn, Lorillard Spencer, Joseph Strong, Sauer, Stevenson, C. E. Strong, Sorchan, G. T. Strong, Murray Smith, E. H. Stoughton, H. A. Taylor, Tighe, Tillinghast, Effingham Townsend, Wm. Tracy, L. Turnure, A. Wagstaff, J. Kearney Warren, J. C. Wilmerding, Edgerton Winthrop, Joel Wolfe, Isaac Wright, J. H. Wainwright, Yznaga.
GENTLEMEN.—Messrs. Joseph Alsop, L. Seymour Ashley, William H. Appleton, T. C. Acton, S. L. M. Barlow, R. Benson, D. W. Bishop, Henry Bargy, Andrew Bininger, Willet Bronson, Landsdale Boardman, William C. Binns, Eugene Bogert, G. S. Bowdoin, S. W. Bridgham, Jr., J. T. Brady, H. W. Brevoort, Jas. Bleecker, W. H. Bibby, Wm. B. Bend, Dr. H. D. Bulkley, Henry Clews, J. Cadwallader, Le G. Cannon, J. W. Clendenin, Samuel Craig, Wm. B. Cooper, Israel Corse, A. M. Cozzens, Richard Church, E. Charlier, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Wm. Cutting, Henry Coster, Wm. Douglas, J. Geddes Day, E. Dubois, W. B. Duncan, Maj.-Gen. Dix, Mr. A. C. Du Vivier, Dr. Francis Delafield, Messrs. M. L. Delafield, Edward Delafield, Jr., G. T. Elliot, Jr., Messrs. Russell Forsyth, C. F. Fearing, Mortimer Fowler, S. M. Fox, J. P. Giraud Foster, Godfrey Gunther, Sheppard Gandy, J. W. Gerard, Jr., J. G. Grafton, Frederick Gilbert, J. B. Graham, J. C. Gray, E. Gerry, J. G. Heckscher, J. W. Hammersley, Harbeck, Townsend Harris, Edwin Hoyt, A. S. Hewitt, C. Fiske Harris, Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Goold Hoyt, George Hoffman, Dr. J. Hull, Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, C. D. Habicht, J. B. Ireland, G. Irving, H. H. Jones, Dr. E. Lee Jones, Dr. W. W. Jones, Dr. A. Jacobi, Peyton Jaudon, O. K. King, D. Kingsland, Emile Kingsland, C. P. Kirkland, Moses Lazarus, L. Lang, R. J. Livingston, Arthur Leary, J. Lentilhon, J. Bowers Lee, A. A. Low, D. Comyn Moran, A. P. Montant, L. P. Morton, Dr. A. B. Mott, Judge A. C. Munson, James Murphy, J. B. Murray, Dr. T. M. Markoe, J. T. Metcalfe, J. Pierpont Morgan, Walton Oakley, Philip M. Oakley, Baron Ostensacken, Harleston Parker, Archibald Pell, John Pyne, Dr. G. A. Peters, Edward Prime, Jr., G. B. Redmond, L. M. Rutherford, Wm. B. Rogers, H. De B. Routh, J. J. Roosevelt, M. O. Roberts, J. F. Ruggles, H. J. Raymond, Randolph Robinson, Elisha Riggs, George Satterlee, Joseph F. Stone, Alfred Seton, Geo. Schuyler, Geo. R. Schieffelin, E. Delafield Smith, B. K. Stevens, R. W. Stoughton, Augustus Schell, Dr. Foster Swift, Walter Satterlee, Eugene Thorn, W. P. Talboys, Henry A. Tailer, Alexander Taylor, Wm. R. Travers, Gen. Van Alen, John Van Buren, Jules Vatable, J. Kearney Warren, G. C. Ward, Sidney Webster, M. Willett, S. S. Whitwell, Jas. R. Windell, J. C. Wilmerding, Dr. G. S. Winston, Wm. Young.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—ANOTHER GLORIOUS BILL FOR THIS WEEK. First appearance of the popular vocalist, Mr. FRANK LESLIE. Second week of George Christy's greatest piece, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS; Or, "SAM" IN CORK. LESLIE, MULVILLE, GOULD and HALL in new ballads.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
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MUSICAL.

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is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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CELEBRATED AND UNEQUALED
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Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
The
FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL,
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NOVELTY, SUPERIORITY AND EXCELLENCE.
Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
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These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

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AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano for sale at No. 690 8th-av., (old No. 678,) near 40th-st., finished with round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, overstrung bass, full iron plate, fine tone; celebrated city makers, with full warrantee. Apply day or evening for three days. N. B.—Has box for shipment, and will be sold a sacrifice for cash.

SILVER TRUMPETS—GRAND MARCH, 35c. ARRAH-NA-POGUE—March—for violin, 15c.; for piano, 30c. THE HAUNTING THOUGHT, by Alex. Reichardt, 40c. I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS, 30c.; with variations, 40c. MATILDA TOOTS, with lithograph illustrating catastrophe on skating pond, 50c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

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PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY STYLE at a large reduction in prices; each instrument fully warranted five years; three second-hand pianos for sale low. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 723 Broadway.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MIDNIGHT DOMICILIARY VISITS.

The Lodging Dens of the Sixth Ward—Squalor and Filth of the Fever Nests—"Gin Mills" and their Customers—A Glimpse Into the Very Depths of Human Misery.

The solitary stranger in New-York is often puzzled to know how he shall pass the evening. There are no galleries of art, no accessible reading rooms, no pleasant and inexpensive places of resort in the lower part of the city. If he puts up at the Astor he can lounge about in the great hall, or read provincial papers, or even aid in deepening the murky atmosphere of the smoking-room; or he may play at billiards, or, as a last resort, he may go to bed. On Wednesday evening I found myself again face to face with the problem, What shall I do to-night? On two previous evenings I had solved it by the potent spell of Hamlet.

And although I care little for theatrical amusements, I fled for refuge from home sickness and hotel dreariness to the familiar company of the dreamy Dane, and of Mr. Solon Shingle, whose "father fit into the revolution: that is, he driv a baggage waggin."

But I was tired of play, and wanted to see something else on Wednesday. I couldn't read the provincial papers—they were too heavy; nor smoke four hours—that was too fatiguing; nor "loafe and invite my soul," as WALT WHITMAN can—for I have a nervous temperament; nor play billiards—for I don't know how, and don't care to learn; nor go to bed—for I was neither sleepy nor fond of the blankets; nor even exercise my limbs by walking to and fro in the corridors of the ASTOR—for I didn't put up there.

I had had my sympathies deeply moved by the report of Capt. JOURDAN on the condition of the poorest of the poor in New-York, and I had been amazed, with many others of your readers, at the startling and shocking revelations on which you commented in your editorial columns.

I determined to visit them, and so pushed up Chatham-street, and soon disappeared in the gloomy and filthy Five Points region. Along wet and broken sidewalks; through streets whose putrescent odors were revolting; past houses, whose feeble-looking lights, in dilapidated windows, gave the whole precinct a decayed and sickly aspect; past hideous and drunken women, who saluted one with invitations that it seemed it had required a demon seven times damned to acccept; past groups of little boys—a few of them tugging at the stumps of cigars that they had picked up somewhere in the street; past crowds of girls, some quarreling and shouting, and others playing—yes, even there, among the heaps of vile refuse that poisoned the air and overlaid the middle of the streets—playing and laughing merrily; past knots of men, with hang-dog and most jolly looks; past corruption and pestilence in every form—as liquids, as solids, and as human beings—amazed that such festering foulnesses should be suffered to remain so near to our marble palaces of trade. I walked as fast as the slippery stones and the obstructions that I met would suffer me to go.

I called at the station-house to see Capt. JOURDAN. Not in.

"Call to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock."

I did call and I saw the Captain.

"Would the Captain allow a policeman to go round with me to the 'slums' and lodging-cellars?"

The name of a journal of which I am an occasional contributor secured me this favor.

"At what hour?"

"Eleven or twelve."

Five hours hence. "What shall I do in the meantime?"

So I went to the play again; and at Niblo's saw the wealth and beauty of the city—or a part of it—deeply moved at times at the fictitious sorrows of the *Lady Isabel*, of "East Lynne." Not to claim any sort of superiority over my fellow-play-goers, I will admit that my own eyes were just a little damp several times.

Precisely at midnight I entered the station-house again.

"Did the Captain leave orders for a policeman to go with me round the precinct?"

"I'm your man," said a voice in the corner. A fair-complexioned person, dressed in police uniform, jumped up from a little iron seat and came forward.

"You're late, Sir," he said. "I expected you at 11; but it's soon enough."

Taking a bull's eye, we left on our tour of exploration.

Boundsman MCDONNELL had lived in this precinct all his days, and had been connected with the police for several years. Yet he is as healthy a man as one can meet in a day's journey on Broadway.

"Now, what would you like to see first?" said the roundsman.

I expressed a preference for underground lodging houses.

"All right," said the roundsman, "I can show you enough to sicken you."

We went around to the corner of Laurens and Baxter streets, and descended about a dozen stairs to the door of a cellar. It had a window, broken and dirty. The roundsman rapped at the door with his club.

"Who's there?" cried a woman's voice.

"A policeman."

"What does the policeman want?" the voice rejoined.

"Oh, let me in and you'll see," said the roundsman.

A drunken male voice told the woman to open. There was the sound of striking a light.

"Never mind a light," said the roundsman, "Open: I've got one."

The door opened. A boy of nine or ten, entirely naked, stood before us. An unshaven, hard-featured, elderly Irish laborer sat bolt upright in bed—naked, too. A woman lay by his side.

This cellar, like all the rest, was less than eight feet high, and its floor was in bad order and extremely filthy. It had once been a noted underground hotel, kept by a negro, who has since gone up to the Island or to Sing Sing. It had an inner room, which once communicated with rooms still further along, which again were connected with a dark and foul alley. I thought then that the atmosphere was deadly poisonous, but I remember it now as the best ventilated of these cellers that we visited. For it was a private residence, not a lodging house, now!

"JOHN LANE'S rum shop"—the policemen call the places gin-mills—was next startled by our visit. It was jammed. White boys and prostitutes of both races—Celtic and Negro—black men and white men, were in the closest fraternity. There was a rush out at the back door as soon as MCDONNELL's blue eyes rested on the women.

"Oh," he cried, "you needn't run; I aint a-going to touch you."

They all knew him and seemed to have full faith in his word. In fact, every body we met knew CHARLEY. I mentioned the circumstance.

"Yes," said CHARLEY, "most of them have good reason to know me. I've sent lots of them up to the Island!"

This gin mill is one of the cheapest and most liberally patronized gates to ruin in the city. It is also one of the best fitted. Go into it in the day time, and you would report it to be clean and respectable, if you would use the last word in relation to such a place in any circumstances. Most of the forty or fifty persons here were colored. Their lodging-houses are in an alley near by; and the roundsman said that they were much cleaner than those of the same class of Irish. For nearly all these whites are Irish. "Seems like," said another officer, "as if they were a different breed from the other Irish; they're Kerry folks; hanged if you could dig a hole in them with a crowbar deep enough to get any sense into them; there's no reasoning with them; there's no way of making them keep clean or decent but brute force, Sir."

FITZGERALD'S gin-mill is on the corner of Baxter and White streets. Five or six brutal-looking, bloated, blackened-eyed prostitutes sat around the stove; and one, dead drunk, lay at full length on a form near the door. Four or five young men stood near the bar and near the stove. They all knew CHARLEY—the women. All had been "up," some more than once.

On the opposite corner is TOM LANE'S. It is much larger than either of the other two. TOM is JIM'S brother. This is the place of which Capt. JOURDAN says in his report that it is the resort of thieves, beggars and prostitutes of the lowest class. There were between twenty and thirty men and women in the room when we entered it. The prostitutes are of the lowest grade. Their faces are bloated and haggard, and oh! so *dreary!* Their laugh is hard and forced. Still they excite little pity. They seem to be irrevocably gone. Gone! And these are of the sex of our mothers and our wives! There seems to be no hope for them in this life; and hopelessness is written on every line of their faces. And yet there are hardly any traces of *vital* wretchedness. It is negative mainly; it is the utter absence of happiness rather than the presence of misery that impresses one.

These women, so lost, so fallen, are called Lofters in the police vocabulary.

"There!" said the roundsman, pointing to a young woman who stood near the end of the bar, "there's the greatest shoplifter in the United States. And she's come to this."

The girl had an intelligent face, keen, black eyes, and her black hair hung down in one mass. She seemed to be delighted with the compliment.

As we were going out one of the young rowdies made a mocking sound at the roundsman. "Charley" whistled. A low whistle answered. A policeman emerged from the gloom of a neighboring house and came forward.

"Clear them fellows out," said the roundsman.

The tall man in blue went into the bar-room, like a wolf on the fold, and there was a sudden scampering of the young rowdies. They made a simultaneous rush for the door. In their eagerness to escape they blocked each other's way. Meanwhile the policeman laid on his club with a vigor which must have left marks on the lower region of their bodies. The women laughed.

"Now let us go over to 'Cow Bay,' said the roundsman, "and you will see how they live 'way up Jacob's Ladder. That's the name it goes by. Cow Bay used to be where the House of Industry is now, but there's one building still standing—where they keep lodgers."

Jacob's Ladder is an outside stairway, high and steep, which ends at a landing so ricketty and in every way dilapidated that it excites one's wonder that it should be suffered to remain standing. You land as high up as the third story would have been. There were two doors. The roundsman rapped at both of them.

"Whose there?" asked a female voice.

"Open the door, SUSE," said the roundsman.

"Ah! that's CHARLEY," returned a voice.

A little room; three women in it: a pan filled with coal cinders in the centre of the floor. One woman on her haunches, warming her hands over it. On a filthy mattress, with one filthy coverlet over her, lay a woman asleep. No bedstead. No pillow. No other mattress. The room—how filthy, how cheerless, how ricketty no pen can describe. The gas from the fire was enough to suffocate me.

Next room; a devilish-looking little German woman, half dressed, opened the door. Two men in one bed—her husband in the other—perhaps her husband. Filthy, everything. Had I written about it then and there I would have said extremely filthy. But there was worse to come.

We go up the narrow, wornout winding stairs. We enter—no I didn't, for I should have vomited had I done so—the roundsman entered and I looked into three of the upper chambers. In one, under the eaves almost, small and low and slanting, a negro woman had three or four boarders—she paid a dollar a week for rent. Next door there were five or six women huddled near a stove. Who is that man lying beside a woman under a heap of rags near by them?

"They are all prostitutes here," said the roundsman.

"All five?"

"All in this building."

"And men come here?"

"Oh yes—they have no sense of decency."

One of these women was so frightfully diseased that the foul odors of her body was distinguishable above the other fetid odors of the room and its inmates and the fumes of the coal gas. For in all these caverns there are no fireplaces.

A man had died of fever in the attic room opposite only that morning—and his widow and her children and lodgers were still living there, as filthy and crowded together as ever.

"We have to carry corpses from these places sometimes," said the roundsman, "and they are crawling—!"

"Are all these women—all of them—of bad character?"

"Every one," said the roundsman. We descended.

"Over there," observed the roundsman, as he pointed to a place near by, "over there is where a nigger killed the white man some time since. They called it 8—— Alley. Would you like to go over?"

We picked our way over the half-frozen slush, and came to a stable-door, as I thought; for there was a heap of stable refuse near it. The roundsman rapped. By and by an old negro man appeared, with but one article of clothing on his body—a short, thick old man, who made his living by begging. A low, filthy room, miserably furnished, but with more in it than the rooms up Jacob's ladder.

On the floor lay a young man and a woman, on a filthy mattress. They were man and wife—or, at least, the old man said so. They were colored.

Near by, up one flight of ricketty stairs, we saw a sadder sight still. A stove—not a large open pot only—stood in the middle of the main room. Three little rooms lead out of it, and one of them had been a china-closet once. Four squalid and debauched women were squatted down near the stove. A mattress lay on the floor close by the fire, and on it, clasped in each other's arms—not a blanket nor rug nor coverlid, but only an overcoat over them—two persons were stretched out.

"Who's that man?" asked the roundsman.

"Donno."

"Who keeps this place?"

"Me!" said a debauched creature, in unwomanly rags clad, looking up at the officer.

"How came you here?" said the officer to the man.

"Coming home"—

"And this crow picked you up?"

"Yes."

There are men who are as low in character as these women; but *they* can come out of these alleys and dens and redeem themselves. But, once there, a woman can escape in one way only—in a coffin.

At the corner of Water-street, where once a missionary lived, we went through another house; this the abode of the better, or, more properly, the less wretched class.

"You may make comparisons," said the roundsman. "*This is on the way down.* They try to keep up a more decent appearance; but they all go down to the cellars on Cow Bay at last."

"And then?"

"Oh, then they soon drink themselves to death," said the roundsman. J. R.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Widening of Ann and Fulton Streets—A New Health Commissioner—The Defalcation by the late Public Administrator.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

Mr. O'BRIEN offered a resolution rescinding the resolution adopted by the Common Council in December last, in favor of widening Ann and Fulton streets.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. SHANNON offered a resolution directing the Corporation Attorney not to prosecute any suits for violation of Corporation Ordinances until further orders.

Mr. SHANNON said the Corporation Attorney prosecuted persons indiscriminately, and in many cases which had come to his (Mr. SHANNON's) knowledge great injustice had been done. Many persons were fined from $5 to $15 each without being aware that they had committed any breach of the law.

Mr. VARNUM thought the resolution was rather too sweeping. He would move that it be so amended that it apply only to the cases of persons who hold special permits from the Common Council.

It was finally referred to a committee.

Mr. VARNUM presented an ordinance giving the power to grant the use of the sidewalks for any purpose to the Mayor. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Dr. MORRAT MORRIS as Health Commissioner, in place of Dr. MURPHY.

The nomination was confirmed.

A resolution to pay F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, $9,650 for legal expenses incurred in the investigations before the Governor and Senatorial Committee, was laid over.

Mr. O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, sent in a communication from MURRAY HOFFMAN in regard to the defalcation of ROBERT B. BRADFORD, the late Public Administrator.

Mr. HOFFMAN says the city is responsible for the whole amount of the money that was taken, principal and interest, footing up so far $41,000. He recommends that the liability of the city be immediately recognized, and that funds be provided to meet the claims by act of the Legislature. He makes recommendations as to the best mode of protecting the interest of the public hereafter, and gives the following list of estates in the settlement of which frauds have occurred:

Nathan Appleton Lee's estate	$5,834 00
Elizabeth Somerville	16,237 64
Rodger Kelley	1,950 78
Geo. F. Burdett	3,755 24
Heue Gautier	2,660 00
Stephen Veddar	983 32
Mary Marshall	1,118 58
Charles Arzie	828 78
Cash fund of the Public Administrator to cover expenses	3,782 49
Total	$37,152 55

Memorandums of probable deficiencies in various estates are also enclosed, as follows:

Charles Hopper	$3,700 00
Alleged deficiency in the Commission account	1,000 00
Richard Coghan	1,500 00
Christopher F. Feller	180 00
James McKearney	360 60

The communication was referred to the special Joint Committee having the whole matter in charge. The board then adjourned to the 22d instant.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Building for the Northwestern Dispensary, &c.

The board met in the chamber of the Board at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, J. WILSON GREEN, Esq., in the chair.

A resolution was presented and concurred in, setting apart the building in One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, for the use of the Northeastern Dispensary.

A resolution was concurred in inquiring of the Corporation Council what steps he has taken with a view of prosecuting the sureties of the late Public Administrator, ROBERT B. BRADFORD, for the amount of his embezzlement of the funds under his control.

A long debate was had upon the legality of the appointment of sundry Commissioners of Deeds by the Common Council of last year, which finally resulted in the adoption of a resolution requesting the opinion of the counsel to the corporation thereon.

The board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

Mr. Henry James' Lecture.

The audience which last evening assembled in Cooper Union hall was not large, but remarkably intelligent and appreciative. Among them were Messrs. BANCROFT, GREELEY, PARTON, TUCKERMAN and BRYANT, Mrs. BOTTA, and other celebrities of literature and philosophy. Judge KIRKLAND, in behalf of the American Association of Science and Art, introduced the Speaker.

Mr. JAMES began by saying that Mr. CARLYLE is as worthy of admiration now as he ever was. He is a genius, not a philosopher, and should be judged accordingly. He disappoints us as a man, mainly because he is deficient in the spiritual nature. He is unsympathetic and impenetrable. He distrusts and despises one who has faith or hope. He prefers despair, and can rise no higher than pity for such men as BROWNING, MILL, HELPS, or JOHN STERLING. He sympathizes, however, with individual cases of suffering, but only so far as they are picturesque and visible. He does not, perhaps, disbelieve in a God, but he considers the idea of any practical connection or influence between God and man as the saddest bosh. He has much of the narrowness of mind to be expected from a descendant of the Covenanters, and this governs the nature of his disbelief. He bitterly opposes any reformer who worships nothing but the idea of a strong will—moral force—and that, too, in some picturesque manifestations. He believes in success, and believes that no one was ever unsuccessful unless he deserved to be. Personally, he is a kindly and genial friend and neighbor; but he has not a glimmer of insight into humanity and its future, or a gleam of sympathy with it. CARLYLE is a hardened declaimer in conversation, and regards little except the effect he may produce. His worship of success has been so long kept up that he has in fact forgotten the differ ence between right and wrong, and his arguments have become a shameless cant, though quite unconsciously so. I was not surprised, said Mr. JAMES, after experiencing CARLYLE's personal habits of mind, at his puerile gabble in *Macmillan's Magazine*, where he sought to solve the greatest problems by the mere power of human genius. And yet, however he should mistrim or attack your principles or beliefs, he would never be guilty of any unkindly or impolite onset upon your own personality; never insulting to yourself individually. He would not have been guilty, moreover, of his recent melancholy drivel, had it not been for the influence of such men as always hang on the skirts of men of genius for their own purposes. Some of CARLYLE's writings have seemed to imply a belief in humanity and progress. But this was a temporary state. He sees nothing hopeful; no way of dealing with feeble men except by enslaving them; no way of treating the wicked except exterminating them. He is a genius; but genius is not necessarily either wise or good. It is far inferior to character, which implies a genuine appreciation and reverence for whatever is true and good. CARLYLE values truth and good, not for themselves, but as a painter does his pigments; for the effects he can produce with them. A real desire for reform he hates. The reason why he hates Americans is, that we believe in reform, and believe him to be such a reformer as some of his writings indicate; and nothing maddens him so much as to be reckoned a reformer. Perhaps it would be nearly correct to give, as the chief reason of CARLYLE's incompetency for his time, his belief that the conflict of good and evil in the world is itself natural, and real and final, instead of being temporary, and the necessary means toward the ultimate and perfect victory of good. The picture of CARLYLE's mental character was finished by a number of spirited and well told anecdotes. Once he was maintaining, in conversation with TENNYSON and others, his peculiar hero-worshipping views, and wishing for a return in England of the days of Duke WILLIAM the Conqueror. "Perhaps," answered TENNYSON, "you would like to have him again cut off the legs of twelve hundred gentlemen, to prevent their bearing arms against him?" "Well," answered CARLYLE, with evident glee at the citation of a point he relished, "Well, I think I have heard of his doing something of that kind. He thought he had a right to do it. And on the whole he had." Thereupon Mr. TENNYSON observed, "He had better not come into my part of the country, then, or he will surely get my knife in his guts!" On another occasion Mr. JAMES introduced a dweller by the shores of Lake Erie, who desired to thank CARLYLE for having done him good, and made a neat little speech to that effect. But the peremptory rejoinder was, "I don't believe a word of it. I don't believe I ever did anybody any good. I don't believe anybody ever did help anybody. Such an idea is the most utter and helpless folly. I never did any good that I saw except to one man, and *he* I never saw; a ship Captain who wrote me that he had been so much helped by me that he had named his ship the *Thomas Carlyle.*" But on searching, it seems, Mr. CARLYLE could not find his naval namesake. The sketch of CARLYLE's ways of thought and speech was followed by a further analysis of his character and defects. He contrasts with EMERSON as a divine sunset with a divine sunrise; or, as the last gasp or death-rattle of a departing divine life in man with the first budding of a new divine life. CARLYLE believes that God is like himself, and gives sway to the strong and hustles the weak out of sight. He believes that the battle *is* to the strong, that the race is to the swift, that might makes right, and the devil take the hindermost. His ideal man is a ruler of men; his ideal society only rule on one hand and obedience on the other; his millennium is nothing but a glorification of force. His weakness is, that he has no sympathy with universal justice, but only with some case of it; none with man, but only with some man; none with the average of humanity, but only with exceptional instances of it. The speaker closed with an application of the case to the social questions of the day, in which our present civilization was characterized as unclean and inhuman. An analogy was drawn between the danger to Europe from neglect of restoring excrementitious matters to the land as manure, and the danger to our own future if we neglect to do full and broad justice to the negro; and a similitude both for our pride and our warning was presented between the European monarchs and Balak; our friends COBDEN, BRIGHT, &c., and Balaam; our unintelligent friends the European peoples and the ass; ourselves and the threatening host of Israelites; and the coming future and the chiding angel.

WASHINGTON-STREET HOMICIDE.

Inquest on the Body of Patrick Dunlap—The Testimony in the Case—Verdict of the Jury—Warrant Issued for the Assailant's Arrest.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday on the body PATRICK DUNLAP, who died in the New-York Hospital, on Saturday, from the effects of a stab wound in the left lung, inflicted by EDWARD JOHNSON with a knife, on the afternoon of Friday, the 12th inst., during a quarrel at their residence, No. 150 Washington-street. After a jury was impanneled the following evidence was elicited:

Catharine Dunlap, being duly sworn, deposed: I live at No. 150 Washington-street; I am the wife of deceased; on last Friday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a man named Edward Johnson, who resides on the same floor with me, commenced to abuse me, calling me improper names, &c.; I was in my room at the time and he came to my door; my husband was not working that day; I found him at Pier No. 11, North River; I went for him to make a complaint against Johnson; my husband came into my room; while my husband was coming up, and going into his room, he said "come out, you ——;" I shoved him into my room; Johnson then came; I had the door shut: he burst in the door; he knocked the child down in opening the door; I noticed something in his hand shining; I cannot swear it was a knife or a revolver; I shoved him out at that time, shut the door and went for a policeman; I saw a policeman but he would not come off his beat; I then went back and told the neighbors ballooed to me that the two men were in the room; when I got to the room I found the door shut; I went in and saw Johnson standing near the door, and deceased standing up with his two hands on his breast where he was stabbed; Johnson then had his hand in his pocket; my husband said he stabbed him with a pocket knife; he said he tried to keep Johnson away, but he at last stabbed him in the breast, and that the fingers of the deceased were cut in endeavoring to ward off the blows; I asked deceased if he had anything to defend himself with; he said he had an ax; but some women hid it from him; Johnson went away and we have not seen him since; deceased went up to Dr. Whitehead's, in Greenwich-street, and was afterward sent up to the hospital in a carriage.

Margaret Galvin, being sworn, deposed; I reside at No. 150 Washington-street; I occupy a room two floors below Dunlap's; I was washing some clothes when I heard somebody crying up stairs; I went up and entered Mr. Johnson's room first; Mrs. Johnson told me that her husband was in Dunlap's room, and asked me to go in; I went to the door and opened it, when I saw Johnson have the deceased by the neck; I saw a knife in his hands; deceased asked me to come in; I said "No," and shut the door and went away; there was nobody in the room at the time but Johnson and deceased; I saw deceased come out afterward with his hands in his breast; I saw Johnson go on the roof and come down and pass out after deceased; that is all I saw.

Elizabeth Rice, being duly sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 150 Washington-street; I occupy the room next to deceased; the first I knew of it I heard the wife of deceased ask some person to go and call her husband; a few minutes after deceased came running up stairs; he pulled off his coat and said, "Now, Johnson, you ——, come here;" I went to bring my children in, when I saw Johnson and deceased standing near together; I saw a knife in the hands of Johnson; I think it was closed; I went into my room and closed the door; shortly after that I heard something pounding at Dunlap's door, and I heard Johnson say, "Come out, you ——;" it was quiet for another minute or two, and I heard some one go into deceased's room; Mrs. Johnson came to me and asked me, "For God's sake to bring up some person or a policeman, as Johnson was in Paddy Dunlap's room;" I went down to find a policeman, but did not see one; I saw Mrs. Johnson's brother and told him to come up, as they were fighting; he said, "Let them fight away;" I came up stairs and saw deceased going down; I saw Johnson pass down afterward; I have not seen Johnson since.

Dr. Thomas H. White, Resident Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, was the next witness sworn: He deposed to having made a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased; he found an incised wound of the chest, about three-fourths of an inch in length, situated on the left side between the third and fourth ribs, two inches from the median line; the lung was wounded by the steel; in his opinion death was the result of the wounds.

The jury having heard the evidence, brought in the following verdict:

"That PATRICK DUNLAP, the deceased, came to his death by a stab wound at the hands of EDWARD JOHNSON, inflicted Jan. 12, 1866."

The Coroner has issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, JOHNSON, and it has been placed in the hands of Capt. HELME, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, for execution.

A NOVEL FRAUD.

A Clerk at Police Headquarters Dealing in Appointments on the Force.

A very singular fraud has just come to light at the Central Office of the Metropolitan Police force, and one which it is difficult to understand under the circumstances. It appears that ABIAL SWIFT, a junior clerk in the chief clerk's office, has been in the habit of obtaining fraudulent appointments on the police force for different persons, receiving compensation for the same. How this was done requires some explanation. In order to afford our readers a proper idea of the case, it will be necessary to describe the routine through which successful applicants for appointment have to pass. After obtaining the indorsement of five responsible citizens, his name is taken down. He then passes before the Board of Surgeons, and if found of the regulation height and able-bodied, he is duly passed by the board and sent to the chief clerk to be sworn in. After taking the oath the appointees go to the clerk charged with the fraud to receive their badges, buttons and numbers for their caps. Such is the usual routine.

On Wednesday last, while the police trials were in progress at headquarters, a patrolman who stood charged with some delinquency in duty came before the Board of Commissioners for examination. Mr. ACTON thought he was below the standard fixed for members of the force—5 feet 8 inches—and he inquired who measured him. The officer replied nobody. On being asked who appointed him, he naively answered "Mr. SWIFT," informing the President that he paid $150 for the appointment. He was immediately arrested and locked up to await examination, it being a criminal offence to personate an officer. As soon as the news of this procedure reached the clerk's ears he vacated his desk, and was not again seen in the headquarters until Sunday morning, when he was brought there by Detective MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and committed to a cell.

At present it is not known precisely how many of these bogus appointments have been made, but it is understood that six cases have been already discovered. The men having learned for the first time that their appointments were illegal, came and reported to the chief clerk, surrendering their shields. We understand that there cannot be many more yet undiscovered, for the books do not exhibit any deficit.

The way in which SWIFT succeeded in passing the appointments through the regular channels, was to send the men to the chief clerk, with several others who had been regularly passed and appointed, to be sworn in, and on their return, issue the necessary shields and buttons. SWIFT was for six years a patrolman, and as roundsman was terribly beaten while attempting to make an arrest, and in consideration of his severe injuries, was temporarily placed in the clerk's office for duty. Being prompt in the discharge of his duty, and making himself quite useful, SWIFT was retained in the office, and promoted from desk to desk.

The first fraudulent appointee discovered has been released from confinement, as no doubt exists that he acted in perfect faith, supposing that he was pursuing the usual course. Under this view of the case, none of the others were incarcerated. What steps will be taken with them has not definitely been decided upon.

OBITUARY.

Mr. George S. Robbins.

Mr. GEORGE S. ROBBINS, of the well-known banking firm of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, died at his residence in this city at noon yesterday, in the 70th year of his age.

Mr. ROBBINS was seized with an attack of paralysis on Wednesday last, but hopes were entertained of his recovery until Saturday, when it become evident that he was fast sinking. Mr. ROBBINS commenced business in this city many years ago as a jobber of dry goods, but failed during a commercial crisis, and then turned his attention to banking, in which he was eminently successful, having accumulated a very large fortune. Mr. ROBBINS was much respected, and his opinion on financial matters was eagerly sought. He leaves a large circle of friends who sincerely mourn his loss.

The New-England Society.

The adjourned annual meeting of the New-England Society was held at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq., President of the society, in the chair.

L. P. HUBBARD, Esq., Secretary, read a list of two hundred names of candidates for membership, among whom were the following well-known citizens:

George Bancroft, Nathan Bishop, LL. D., Isaac N. Phelps, William A. Booth, William Sturgis, Jr., Russell Sturgis, Thomas Denning, Marcus Spring, Gordon W. Burnham, B. W. Merriam, Edward R. Anthony, William W. Leland, Warren Leland, Solomon Jenner, John Davenport, George W. Abbe, Joseph B. Varnum, H. W. Swift, O. M. Beach, Rev. Alexander Vinton, George W. Curtis, Capt. Joseph J. Comstock, James M. Cross, Philip W. Engs, Henry Knight, Joseph A. Sprague, Philip Tillinghast, and N. W Stuyvesant Catlin and Charles Mortimer Catlin, sons of the late Lyndo Catlin, Esq., who was President of the society for ten years.

All the gentlemen proposed were duly elected.

The Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., of Trinity Church, was elected an honorary member of the society.

The membership of the New-English Society now numbers about nine hundred.

On motion of ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, it was resolved to hold another meeting of the society of three months hence, the place and exact time to be fixed by the board of managers. The object contemplated by the proposed meeting is to provide an opportunity for the members becoming familiar with each other, and for bringing the wives, sisters and daughters of members together at a pleasant New-England reunion.

The meeting, which was a very large one, then adjourned.

Our City Railroads—Their Progress.

A few days ago we published an extended statement of the general features of the various city roads, giving the capital, debt, &c.

We propose to give, from time to time, a sketch of the business of the different lines. We commence with the Second-avenue Road, which runs from Peck-slip to Harlem.

We find the receipts of the company, for seven months, 1864 and 1865, as per returns to the internal revenue office, as follows:

	1864.	1865.		1864.	1865.
June	$34,701 50	$38,295 13	Oct.	$30,187 62	$36,170 21
July	33,178 12	39,480 29	Nov.	27,137 66	32,256 89
Aug.	29,479 74	39,396 17	Dec.	25,855 07	31,769 03
Sept.	30,163 30	37,592 22			
Total				$210,703 01	$254,959 94

showing an increase in seven months of $44,256 93. During the past twelve months the upper end of the road has been relaid with new iron, and six dummy-engine cars are now running on that portion of the line; two more are being built and will shortly be in operation, which will enable the company to run at short and regular intervals, making ten minutes quicker time each way than the Third Avenue Line between Sixty-third-street and Harlem. Within a few months eleven new two-horse cars have been added to the rolling stock, and orders have just been given for *fifteen more.* A large and commodious building has lately been erected at Sixty-third-street for use as repair-shop and storehouse for dummy cars. Many new dwellings have been erected on the avenue within the past year, and many more are now being built. While the receipts of the road have been increasing, there has been a large falling off in the expense of feed, the cost for the month of December, 1865, alone having been $7,200 less than the same month in 1864. The company has not paid any dividend since the rebellion commenced, but from present prospects it cannot be very long before they are resumed. The stock is quoted about 70, which appears unwarrantably low under the circumstances. The business of the Third Avenue Road will have our attention next.

The Sanitary Police.

The following is the regular weekly report of the Sanitary Squad of the Metropolitan Police, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 13:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: The following is the amount of work performed by the members of my command for the week ending Jan. 13, 1866. There have been 426 notices served for the cleaning of 196 sinks, 56 privies, 28 yards, 23 house sewers, 26 cellars, 28 houses, 1 slaughter-house, 2 cisterns, and for the repairing of 8 sinks, 4 sidewalks, 1 stoop, 2 chimneys, and 50 hydrants and waste pipes. There have been cleansed under service of previous notice 146 sinks, 22 privies, 32 yards, 20 house sewers, 30 houses, 24 cellars, 3 cisterns, 9 areas and alleys, and repaired 2 sinks, 1 vault cover, 6 sidewalks, 4 chimneys, and 18 hydrants and waste pipes. All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. G. LORD,
Captain Sanitary Company.

Fires.

IN DUANE-STREET.

About 1 P. M. yesterday a fire was discovered in the first floor of premises No. 8 Duane-street, occupied by RIGLEY & DAVIS as a carpenter-shop. The fire was caused by some shavings, which ignited from sparks from the stove. RIGLEY & DAVIS lost about $300 by fire; insured for $700 in the Albany Insurance Company. The second floor is occupied by NATHANIEL SEXTON, also a carpenter. Loss in stock, $200; not insured. The third floor is occupied by H. STATUNELL, a fancy-case maker. Loss nearly $100; insured for $300 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building is owned by WM. RHINELANDER, and is damaged about $100.

IN GREENWICH-STREET.

Soon after daylight a fire broke out in the basement of No. 354 Greenwich-street, occupied by WM. BOYLAND as a junk-shop. The fire spread rapidly through the building to the roof, destroying it and the one adjoining, No. 352, before the flames were extinguished. Mr. BOYLAND also occupied the second floor and attic as his residence. Total loss, $300; no insurance. The first floor is occupied by C. HELLES as a lager-bier saloon. Loss $900; no insurance. The first floor of No. 352 is occupied by LOUIS HARTMAN, stove dealer. Loss by Water, $300; insured for $5,000 in the Williamsburgh City and $500 in the Peoples' Insurance Company, of this city. Two families also lived on the upper floors, whose loss will amount to about $200. The buildings are owned by WM. C. TREADWELL. Damage about $800; insured for $3,000 in the Equitable Insurance Company.

Skating Once More.

The cold snap which set in on Sunday has rendered skating once more practicable. Yesterday the "ball" was up everywhere, and good skating was enjoyed at the Central Park lakes, the Fifth-avenue ponds and other localities, including the ponds in New-Jersey and Brooklyn. Thousands of persons were out yesterday, the temperature not being too low for comfort, and the wind being comparatively still. How long the present weather will last not even the almanac-makers can tell, so that our skating citizens had better enjoy the sport while they may. To-morrow we may have slush instead of ice, and a temperature which will render overcoats unendurable.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past nine days:

Jan.	2 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	5 P. M.
7	14	18	9	7
8	7 below.	5	13	10
9	8	22	26	24
10	15	30	37	33
11	32	40	42	38
12	35	42	42	40
13	35	44	46	45
14	31	32	23	25
15	7	20	22	20

Carnivals, music, fireworks, base-ball matches, races and all sorts of things are promised by the skating-pond proprietors, and they will doubtless fulfill their promises if the weather will only let them.

A Valuable Invention.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

Some few days since we made mention of an invention by which boats could be detached from the tackle of vessels, steam or sail, whilst under full headway, without jeopardy to the lives of those on board the boats. We speak of BROWN & LEVEL's patent "lightning disengaging eye." And experiments made yesterday in the harbor fully satisfied all who were present, not alone of its successful operation, but the fact that some such attachment is absolutely necessary for all boats, whether river or ocean steamers or sailing craft. It has been held by many old sailors that it was impossible to detach a boat from the tackling while a vessel was under headway. It was yesterday proven repeatedly to be very feasible, as a steamer's cutter, fully manned, was several times successfully cleared from the tackles of the United States revenue cutter *Shubrick*, Capt. ANDREWS commanding, whilst that vessel was under full head of steam, making at least ten knots an hour. The apparatus is so simple, so plain, that one is amazed, that in all the multitude of nautical inventions, genius never hit upon it. The safety of passengers and crews of vessels liable to disaster depends mainly on the facilities afforded to convey them in safety ashore, and Congressional acts have imposed regulations as to the number and character of small boats that vessels must carry, but up to this date no invention has succeeded in demonstrating its availability in detaching a boat from the lowering gear except BROWN & LEVEL's. Numerous governments have expended large amounts in perfecting such apparatus, and yet to no avail. It has been reserved to California genius to give to the marine of the world a simple yet important invention in this respect, which, besides its positive value in the connection named, will yet be found useful in other shapes in vessels.

A trial will be made in this harbor on board one of the United States revenue cutters shortly, when we shall be able to verify the character of the *Alta's* commendation.

City Mortality.

From the City Inspector's weekly report it appears that 440 deaths occurred in this city last week—100 men, 89 women, 143 boys and 108 girls—being an increase of 7 as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 70 as compared with the corresponding week in 1865. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.			
Angina	2	Fever, puerperal	3
Apoplexy	14	Fever, scarlet	24
Bleeding	3	Fever, typhoid	3
Bleeding from lungs	1	Fever, typhus	3
Bronchitis	16	Inflammation, bowels	10
Cholera infantum	1	Inflammation, brain	1
Colic	1	Inflammation, lungs	32
Convulsions, infantile	37	Inflammation, stomach	8
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflammation, womb	2
Croup	9	Jaundice	1
Diarrhea	7	Measles	1
Diphtherite	16	Pleurisy	2
Dysentery	1	Rheumatism	1
Erysipelas	2	Small-pox	1
Total			223

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.			